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We are just as proud of the low prices at which we sell our beautiful Cut Glass as we are of the fact that it represents many of the choicest productions of the most artistic and celebrated makers. We do not confine ourselves to one maker; we prefer a large selection from several famous makers for our customers to inspect, especially when Cut Glass forms such charming and durable wedding gifts.

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Jewelers and Opticians.

47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Delicious Bargain for Today

Lafourie Freres'  
Petit Pois Moyens

Imported French Peas  
2 Tins for 25c

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**

## The Florsheim Shoe

"FOR THE MAN WHO CARES"  
We have just received ten  
cases of these goods. New Ex-  
clusive Styles. All leathers.  
From \$5.00 to \$7.00.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart  
SOLE AGENTS  
35 JOHNSON ST.

"Your Shoes Will Be Right, If You  
Get Them Here"

## SOMETHING CHEAP

FRESH HERRINGS, 3 tins for . . . . . 25c  
LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, dozen . . . . . 25c  
FRESH FINNAN HADDIES, pound . . . . . 12½c  
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, 2 dozen for . . . . . 45c  
FOR SATURDAY ONLY.

**THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.**  
PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

## SATURDAY SPECIAL

Crosse & Blackwell Pickles

Quart Bottles Chow Chow, Mixed, Onions, Gerkins

50c A BOTTLE

Usual Selling Price 65c Each

**The WEST END GROCERY CO.**

Phone 88.

TRY US

42 Government Street

**B. C's  
Natural  
Mineral  
Water**  
**St. Alice**  
Mixes Well  
with  
Wines and Spirits

(Continued on Page Two)

## TELLS OF GREAT FUTURE FOR THE CANADIAN WEST

In Address Before Canadian Club J. S. Dennis  
Traces Earlier Development and Pre-  
sents Splendid Opportunities  
of the present

An address of remarkable interest was delivered by J. S. Dennis, land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway company yesterday, at the second luncheon of the Canadian club whose guest he was on that occasion. The gathering was at the Poodle Dog restaurant and the chair was occupied by A. W. McCurdy, president of the club.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. McCurdy said:

"I have much pleasure in announcing that since our last meeting a Canadian club has been organized at Halifax, N. S., thus completing the chain of national clubs extending across Canada from ocean to ocean."

"We are fortunate in having as our guest today the representative of a Canadian institution which has created the greatest system for imperial development that the world has ever seen.

"I have the honor to present J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, who will address us upon that part of their vast system which applies to western Canada."

Mr. Dennis spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Victoria branch of the Canadian club, I appreciate very highly the invitation extended to me to be with you today, and to address you on a subject that should be near to the heart of every Canadian. The Development of Western Canada."

"I am presuming to speak to you on this important subject because my life's work has been more or less intimately connected with the settlement and development of this great western portion of our Dominion."

"Landing in Winnipeg in May, 1872, I have spent the intervening thirty-five years in moving West in connection with the exploration, survey and development of our West until I now find myself at the western gateway of our great Dominion on the Pacific ocean. My duties and western movements during that 35 years, in the service of the Dominion government, the Hudson's Bay company, the Territorial government, east of the mountains, and lastly with the Canadian Pacific railway, have brought me more or less closely in touch with the development which has already taken place, and given me some strong opinions as to what we may look for in the future. These facts regarding the past and hopes for the future. These facts regarding the past and hopes for the future are what I wish to lay before you today."

"I noticed lately that an address presented to another branch of the Canadian club referred to the fact that Canada seemed to be the only country where it was found necessary through the medium of a club to try and arouse a national spirit. Well, whether it is necessary or not, I am glad to note all over Canada the movement towards establishment of branches of the Canadian club, and feel sure that this movement is bound to do much towards making us all realize the potential greatness of our Dominion, and we should be glad to take even the smallest part in aiding her development and advancing our common Canadian citizenship."

"Thirty-five years ago western Canada was a name only. Those of the fathers of confederation who worked so hard to create our Dominion, who had the hardihood to forecast that the great western portion of the Dominion would, within a measurable time, occupy the position it now occupies, were certainly characterized as visionaries, if nothing more."

"Thirty-five years ago, Winnipeg, now the great city at the eastern limit of this great western country, a city which has surprised North America as a whole in the marvelous rapidity of its growth and extension in the last ten years at least, was a small, isolated village, surrounding the old Hudson's Bay post at Fort Garry, and was reached only in the summer by boat or steamer down the Red river, or by a long and hundred-mile stage journey in the winter."

"It was popularly accepted at that time that the western limit of the habitable portion of our West, and the western limit of agricultural and wheat growing land lay about sixty miles to the west of Winnipeg."

"There are gentlemen sitting at this board who are old Winnipeggers like myself, and who remember that years after the time I speak of that the Red river valley, the limits of which ex-

tended some 60 or 70 miles to the west of Winnipeg, contained the country in which the wheat would be grown, and outside of that it would be nonsense to think of growing grain. That vast country to the west now comprising the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, was practically unknown. It was popularly supposed that the great American desert, of which so much had been written, extended up into that country, and that it was totally unsuited for grain production, and was practically unfit for human habitation."

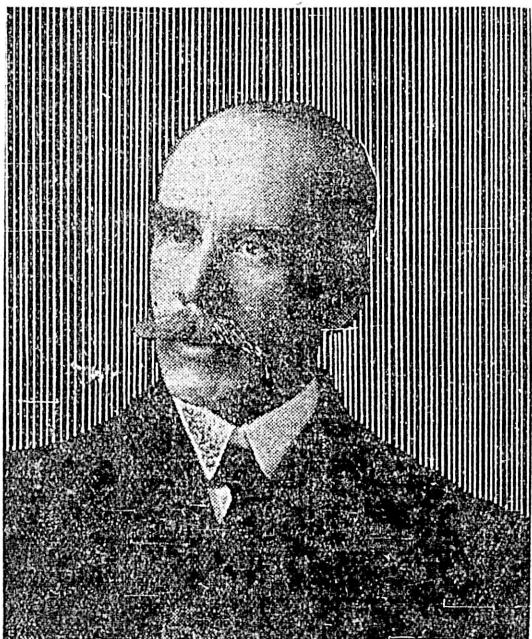
"And of this great province lying on the Pacific at that time little was known, except by the hardy gold seekers. British Columbia was practically unknown to the rest of Canada at that time."

"The province of British Columbia I will deal with more particularly, later

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J. S. DENNIS

### DOUMA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Ceiling of Meeting Hall Fell Before  
Time of Session

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The ceiling of the hall in the Tauride Palace, where the lower house of parliament meets, collapsed at 6 a. m. today and caused widespread wreckage among the seats below. Though many rumors were circulated to the effect that the falling of the ceiling was the result of a plot to interfere with the meeting of parliament, its purely accidental character was clearly established. An examination showed that the nails and other fastenings binding the ceiling to the rafters had not been replaced since the time of Catherine II and broke under the extra weight of the new decorations. The aggregate weight of the ceiling material was so great that in its fall it twisted the massive bronze electroliers in such a way as to indicate that a terrible catastrophe would have resulted and the fall occurred a few hours later during the session of the house. It was first thought that it would be necessary to abandon today's session of the house, but President Colovin ordered chairs to be placed in the rotunda at the entrance to the palace where the session was held.

It is true that that hardy band of explorers—Palliser, Hector, Milton, Chedde, Russel, and later on Butler, wrote extensively of that country, embodied in exhaustive reports, and endeavored to create a correct impression of its climate, its soil and possible resources. But their writings at that time attracted very little attention. And I think it quite proper that we should say at this meeting of the Canadian club that those framers of our treaties, who had so much to do with the fixing of our boundaries must have been impressed by the fact that that portion of this western country lying east of the mountains lay near the North Pole, and was an arctic and useless region. And it is popularly supposed that they were influenced by these impressions in the same way as they were influenced in the opinion that British Columbia salmon were not sporting fish and could not rise to the fly, when they so readily agreed to the accepting of the 48th parallel as the boundary between us and our neighbors South. Because gentlemen there is no question in the world that we were entitled to go further south. (Applause.) I am only making that statement because I think it is perfectly clear that our treaty makers were influenced by the facts as popularly accepted then, that western Canada was a remote and isolated country, unsuited largely for settlement, and that so far as British Columbia was concerned it was practically a timbered wilderness.

"That general conception with regard to western Canada practically continued until that very intrepid band of surveyors employed in surveying and laying out the survey system east of the mountains, had largely dispelled the erroneous impressions with regard to the soil and climate, because they took their lives in their hands and saw the country as it was. Leaving Winnipeg in April, as we used to do, we would get back there the following fall, and during all that time we would probably only see two or three white men. Taking their supplies with them in the spring, and had brought home to them what the climate was like in the summer.

Strong resolutions were passed on the following lines: Against enforcement of the Lord's Day act; demanding an enquiry into the coal and coke shortage, and the alleged shipment of coal into the United States by mines and railways during that shortage; asking the Dominion government to open up its coal lands in East Kootenay; and pressing for the passage of an act dealing with the arbitration of strikes.

—o—

BELL DIVIDEND

Montreal, March 15.—The Bell Telephone Company declared its usual 2

per cent dividend today.

Greenwood, March 15.—The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia adjourned this morning, to meet next year at Moyle.

Strong resolutions were passed on the following lines: Against enforcement of the Lord's Day act; demanding an enquiry into the coal and coke shortage, and the alleged shipment of coal into the United States by mines and railways during that shortage; asking the Dominion government to open up its coal lands in East Kootenay; and pressing for the passage of an act dealing with the arbitration of strikes.

—o—

Diamondville Jack Davis and

George Wingfield, wealthy miners,

whose lives have been threatened, are

closely guarded by armed men,

—o—

PRESS AT BANQUET

Winnipeg, March 15.—The annual

meeting of the Western Canada Press

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Now is the Time to  
Install a  
**GAS RANGE**  
in Your Kitchen. The  
Ideal Cooker.  
Victoria Gas Co., Limited

TELLS OF GREAT FUTURE  
FOR THE CANADIAN WEST

(Continued from Page One.)

There were many who had to spend the winter in the country, and found that they could live out door, under canvas in the winter, and suffer no inconvenience.

"These reports, I say, were, I think, the first medium through which the widely accepted theory with regard to the country was dispelled.

"They were followed by that band of engineers who were engaged in attempting to locate a road for that steel band across Canada, which was subsequently built and which has done so much to awaken Canadians to their great inheritance and give impetus to a development that is now spoken of throughout the world. (Applause.)

"I am very proud, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to belong to the profession that supplied these early pioneers in the exploration work of our great West, and to a profession which furnished men who have done, I think as much as any other men in Canada to bring to the notice of Canadians themselves, and the world at large, the possibilities of our western country. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!') Loud applause.

"It is not my intention, gentlemen, to deal in detail with the development which has taken place in western Canada. That is a matter of the past, and we cannot correct our mistakes. I only wish to refer incidentally to the development which has taken place, and ask you to devote what time you can give me in listening to what I think is going to take place. (Hear, hear!) Therefore, I want to say this. Even after the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, after that road was in operation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I personally know from my own experience, that a large number of the people who traveled over that road—say from here until they had reached the settled portions of eastern Canada—were very hard to impress with any reasonable idea as to why that road was ever built. When you told them that east of the mountains and 200 miles north of them was the great Saskatchewan valley, a country regarding which I have been very enthusiastic for the last 25 or 30 years, they smiled politely. And when you came to discuss the question of British Columbia, no doubt there are gentlemen here, who traveled over that road, who will remember that at that time they would admit the only usefulness of the Canadian Pacific through British Columbia was to provide a scenic road, which even then they admitted had some merits. I have heard the statement made time and time again, in those days of the early construction of the Canadian Pacific through western Canada, that it simply connected a western wilderness on the Pacific with a barren waste east of the mountains. So that our development, while it was assisted in many ways by the construction of that road, did not really commence until some years after its completion.

"I think, Mr. Chairman, that we should at meetings of the Canadian club in western Canada, where we are discussing any question connected with the development of western Canada, place on record our appreciation of the great work done in the development of the province now constituting western Canada by the pioneer merchants, pioneer settlers and those pioneers who gave their lives in a great many cases in the efforts to prove that we had a country which was worth while for people to come and live in. (Loud applause.) We must not forget, gentlemen, that those pioneers, for many years after their location were cut off from all the comforts from all the accessories which are generally supposed to make life pleasant. They fought a hard fight, and put up with many hardships. And through it all the majority of them have remained faithful to the west, and settlements have sprung up from them, and the results obtained from their efforts have done more to dispel the erroneous impressions existing throughout the world with regard to western Canada than anything else has ever done. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!')

"The waiting for a movement in the development of western Canada was very long, and very sore to a great many of us. There are gentlemen sitting here who, like myself, back in Manitoba and Winnipeg, in the early 80's, thought we could hurry the procession along as it were by what are practically now characterized as the boom methods. There are later cases where gentlemen attempted the same hurrying of the procession. Well, gentlemen, most of us burned our fingers, if nothing more. It was not until certain things took place that we began to realize any marked development in western Canada. And I would like to give you shortly my ideas as to what produced that result.

"At that time we had a country which was practically unknown, and what was known was not to our credit. The accepted theory was that any country with a 49th parallel of country, no inducements for agricultural, horticultural or other development.

"The Dominion government and the local government of this province and of the province of Manitoba, after it was constituted, and subsequently the Territorial government east of the mountains, in conjunction with corporations like the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the Hudson's Bay company and others, have spent very large sums of money in advertising our western country, and in endeavoring to prove to the people of Canada and elsewhere that we have here a country to which they could look for success, a country which offered them something which was worth their while coming to get. But it took years and years of that campaign and vast expenditure before we got to the point when the generally accepted theory with regard to the suitability of western Canada was set to one side.

"As soon as that came about, and so soon as the great areas to the south of us became pretty thoroughly settled, we then began to experience a movement in the development of that portion of the country east of the mountains, because there the development has been more marked, and I want to point out later why marked there is going to have a great effect in the development of British Columbia.

"It was to gentlemen, until that erroneous impression had been largely dispelled that we began to get an overflow of people from the south of the line; and in 1882 we had an inflow of nearly 8,000 people from south of the boundary line. They were pioneers and were hard to get. They came to this country in doubt. Many of them I expect, were in fear and trembling as to whether they would ever get back. But that pioneer band has grown until last year we got from

the south of the boundary, and located in the new provinces to the east of the mountains, a population of 243,000 people. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!') Now that movement, commencing as it did in the year 1882 mentioned, has continued until it has assumed the proportions I have spoken of, and it has had this effect throughout the world today that it is now popularly accepted, the country which has attracted that immigration from the United States is the kind of country which is worth while coming to. And there is no doubt at all that the movement of the people from the south of the line to our country, east of the mountains, has done more to assist in getting immigration from northern Europe and Great Britain than anything else that has happened. It is founded on the generally accepted theory that where there is anything good, the Yankee goes after it. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!')

"Now, I have endeavored to give you an idea of the conditions as they existed prior to that movement. Many of you gentlemen are familiar with them. I simply want now to lay before you in a concrete form the movement of people that is growing like a snowball, which has been started in the development of this western portion of Canada. Just let us start from the conditions as they are today, and I endeavor to lay before you my views as to our future development and the part that the Canadian club should play in that development. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!')

"The work, sir, must be done through organization of this kind. It is not work in which a government or political party can take any part. It is work which Canadians who are proud of Canada, Canadians who are in a position to devote some time to the subject, must of necessity put before these people, outside of their religion or self-nationality, the desirability of doing what has been done to such a great extent by the people to the South of us, and which has done more than anything else in my opinion to make the United States the marvellous country it is to-day—that work is to convince these people that they have got to be Canadian first, no matter what they were originally. (Hear, hear!) And as I have said, it can well be done through the medium of the Canadian clubs. We have before us a great work in that line, and work which we should all be proud to take part in.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have spent too much time in speaking of what has taken place. And I want to endeavor to lay before you, as based upon my experience of the present and past development of Canada through the period I have mentioned, what I think we can look for in the near future.

"Starting from the basis that I have outlined, of our present population, railway mileage, bank clearings and general standing throughout the world, it is not reasonable to suppose that we can look for an increase in our development, and I may say, a very large proportionate increase.

"I want to first direct your attention to this fact. My claims with regard to the development of this western portion of Canada are based on opinions which I have held for a long time. That in the very near future, the whole transportation problem of this western Canada, like that of America, will undergo a serious revolution. It may surprise some of my hearers, but I refer to the fact that a great many years ago one of our Fathers of Confederation, one of our greatest Canadian statesmen, Sir John A. Macdonald, speaking in this city of Victoria, directed the attention of his hearers to the fact that in his opinion the time would come when a great portion of the produce of Western Canada would go westward instead of eastward. I do not think that when he spoke of that he had in view the construction of the Panama canal. It is true the Panama canal was talked of at that time, but it was not a live issue. But his foresight was certainly marvellous with regard to that one feature of it. So far as I can see, from the newspapers of that date, his utterance attracted very little attention, but it was not until 15 years after that that the question became a live one. But my opinion is that that great western movement of traffic, which has commenced, and which is going to come along at a very rapid pace, will have more to do with the rapid development of Western Canada in the future than anything else that has taken place. Mr. Chairman, last year the ports to the south of us here shipped to the Oriental and Australasian markets flour to something over two million barrels. They shipped also a vast quantity of lumber, or fish, or manufactured products, where our exports to that market were comparatively small. Is it not fair to assume, sir, that we can produce in Western Canada just as good wheat or flour as is produced south of the line. That we have in British Columbia perhaps the largest undeveloped area of merchantable timber that there is in North America; that we have in the fisheries of British Columbia an asset that practically has not been developed at all, and that we can in the future, if not right now, produce in manufactured goods an article which is equally as good as any article produced or manufactured in that country to the south of us. (Applause.)

"If that is the case, gentlemen, why should we not be in a position to participate in that great western market. It is a fact that today the western market available for the flour and wheat of Western Canada is far in excess of the supply. This, to a certain extent, is the result of the great development which has taken place in Canada. And today all our flour mills to the east of the mountains are practically in a position of having to receive orders for shipment there, because they have not got the supply. But that great movement of traffic, gentlemen, will as I have said, have more to do with the development of Western Canada than anything that has taken place since the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. I will tell you why. It is comparatively only a few years ago since the generally accepted theory was that the only thing we could ship to the eastern market was the wheat and the beef. It was recognized and admitted freely that the wheat we produced in Western Canada would stand the long haul, and the beef we produced would also stand the long haul. But as regards our being able to export anything else was ridiculous, and whatever else we produced we would have to find a local market for it. The isolated position of those provinces east of the mountains, shut off as they were from the Pacific by those great mountain ranges, and isolated from the Atlantic by that long line of railway, made everyone think that outside of the product of wheat and beef it was hopeless to look for anything else in the way of exportation. That is now all a thing of the past, and there is no question but that within ten years from now the great majority of the manufactured articles consumed in Western Canada will be the product of Western Canada.

"We have in Western Canada the greatest natural resources to be found anywhere, in the way of raw material

Western Canada, gentlemen, a population, which, as I have said, is increasing at the rate of 250,000 per annum. We are getting all nationalities and all creeds. We are making no distinction as to the people who should come and throw in their lot with us. And we are assuming certain responsibilities in doing that. It is not so apparent to you gentlemen living in British Columbia as it is with those who are living east of the mountains, and come in closely in touch with the colonization of this western country. You have, it is true, in British Columbia, a question which has been with you for a long time—a question of Oriental immigration. But I am referring to the immigration of the great Slavonic races we are getting east of the mountains, and outside of them, immigrants from all parts of Great Britain, from Northern Europe, Southern Russia, from Hungary, the Latin races of the south, so that there are today constituents of the local legislatures, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where sixteen languages are spoken. Sixteen different languages spoken in some of those constituencies.

"I think, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, that there is no work the Canadian club of Western Canada can do to equal that great work of attempting to assimilate that population so that they will become in time good Canadian citizens. (Hear, hear!)

"The work, sir, must be done through organization of this kind. It is not work in which a government or political party can take any part. It is work which Canadians who are proud of Canada, Canadians who are in a position to devote some time to the subject, must of necessity put before these people, outside of their religion or self-nationality, the desirability of doing what has been done to such a great extent by the people to the South of us, and which has done more than anything else in my opinion to make the United States the marvellous country it is to-day—that work is to convince these people that they have got to be Canadian first, no matter what they were originally. (Hear, hear!) And as I have said, it can well be done through the medium of the Canadian clubs. We have before us a great work in that line, and work which we should all be proud to take part in.

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Cylinder  
Washing  
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Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woollen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

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For Sale

No. 1-12,800 Acres, will average 30,000 feet per acre.

No. 2-6,400 Acres, will average 40,000 feet per acre.

These Limits have been carefully selected by competent timber men and are situated within easy logging distance of salt water. For price and terms apply to

THE PACIFIC COAST REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE 1086 12 MacGregor Block, Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C. PHONE 1085

You Must Decide

To secure shares in NOOTKA MARBLE LTD., it will be necessary to make your application within the next few days to us.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY—One mile from Chemainus, four miles from Ladysmith. Farm of 400 acres; 60 cleared, 15 slashed, half mile waterfront; small dwelling and outbuildings; about 150 15-year-old fruit trees; on railroad and main highway; fully 15,000 cords wood on property. A bargain at \$7,500.

Terms—\$3,000 cash, balance 6 per cent.

BOND & CLARK

14 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B.C. Telephone A1029

Business Change

The Bodega Saloon, corner View and Douglas streets, formerly run by Messrs. McDonald and Roberts, has been purchased by Tom and Charley McDowell, who are both well known and respected citizens of Victoria. The McDowell boys will be pleased to meet all their old friends in their new house. Union men will always be welcome.

Card of Thanks

John J. Bland and family, of Lady Bland, B.C., take this means of thanking the many friends who so kindly extended their sympathy and courtesy during their sad hour of bereavement and trouble.

JOHN J. BLAND.

PERSONAL

J. D. Taylor, editor and manager of the Columbian, New Westminster, is in the city.

T. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster, arrived last evening and will spend a couple of days in the city.

Dr. A. M. Jones, returned last evening from New Westminster, where he had been performing a difficult operation on C. J. Major, one of the Royal City's well-known citizens.

E. R. Ricketts, lessee of the Victoria theatre, arrived from Vancouver last evening.

F. A. Fullerton, of the C. P. R. staff, Vancouver, was a passenger on the Princess Victoria last evening, and will await the arrival of the steamer Athlone in this city.

E. J. Jacobs, editor of the B. C. Mining Exchange, returned from the mainland last evening.

J. H. Greer was among the Victoria bus-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

# ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

Canadian Westinghouse Co.

Limited,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, HALIFAX

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE

## CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

Henry Clay Bock & Co.  
Africana Manuel Garcia

WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
VICTORIA, B. C.

We Carry a FULL LINE OF

Atkins' Celebrated Saws

IN  
CROSS CUTS  
HANDSAWS  
BANDSAWS  
HACKSAWS

The HICKMAN, TYE HARDWARE CO.  
LIMITED

Victoria, B.C., Agents, 32-34 Yates St.

BETWEEN

Douglas and Government Sts.

Four large Lots overlooking  
the grounds of the new

C. P. R. Hotel

Price \$20,000

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

FOR SALE--SOUTH SAANICH

FARM 100 ACRES, 65 CLEARED

Good house, 8 rooms; barns, stables, orchard, etc.; close to station, church, school, post office, stores, blacksmith shop, etc. The above is in a high state of cultivation and is without doubt the finest farm which can be obtained at the price.

Immediate possession can be obtained.

W. Y. McCARTER

REAL ESTATE

18 Trounce Avenue Victoria

VERY RARE LIQUEUR  
20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellowed by Its Great Age

DISTILLERS CO., LTD., EDINBURGH

ALL DEALERS

## CITY'S SPECIAL BILL COMES UNDER REVISION

Council is Promised a Prolonged Session Considering Proposed Changes

Ald. Fell, as chairman of the legislative committee, will present the draft of the proposed special act for this city to the council at the meeting to be held this evening. The draft is a lengthy affair, and contains scores of proposals, all of the greatest importance to the city. It has not yet been before the board, and its consideration will in all probability take no short time in view of the voluminous nature of the proposed amendment and several proposals that it will be well on to midnight before the council manages to wade through them, and some of the adherents at least are tickled to think that the Lord's Day Observance Act will bring the meeting to a conclusion at twelve.

Since a summary of the draft was published in the Colonist, it has undergone considerable change, and several of the proposed measures have been struck out. Among other things, the proposal to make the carrying out of all work on the local improvement plan a duty of the municipality is now, as the case has been done away with. Some suggested changes in the system still remain, it is recommended that a court of revision be established so that in the event of any taxpayer objecting to his assessment, for the time being under the new system, he shall be able to appear. At present, it is impossible to make such appeal without crowning out the whole by law under which the work is carried on. Should a property owner consider himself unfairly assessed, the only remedy open to him is to get up a majority petition against the by-law and thus put a stop to the work for good. The proposed amendment, without there being any necessity for the quashing of the whole by-law.

An extremely important section of the draft is devoted to the water works, and it is proposed that the proposal which has for so long been a live issue in Victoria civic politics be carried out, that the water works be made a separate and self-supporting department. To this end it is recommended that Section 34 of the Municipal Clauses Act be amended so as to enable the council by law to separate water works revenue from the general income of the municipality. It is also proposed to give the city the power to borrow money on water taxes and rates, and to issue debentures for the same, while the municipality are secured. It is also recommended that legislation be introduced to enable the city, as it may see fit, to arrange for the sale of water to outside municipalities.

Scores of other amendments, which will have the effect of removing the administration of the city from the control of the government, and placing it entirely in the hands of the municipal authorities, are also suggested.

Owing to the fact that the time has long passed for the introduction of private bills, it is probable that an attempt will be made to have the proposed regulations through the House as amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, applying to Victoria alone. Several such clauses, applying to individual cities already exist in the Act, and in view of the fact that the whole Act will in all probability be referred to the committee on the next session of the legislature, it is pointed out that the inclusion of the city's suggestions in the Act would make little difference to anyone. Even should the amendments not pass, the mere fact of their submission to the House will have given the government an opportunity of the government to them many needs of this city, and this is really one of the chief ends of the council in introducing the recommendations. Should they fail to pass at the present session, the city hopes to get all it wishes when the Municipal Clauses Act is thoroughly reviewed.

### IN MISSION FIELD

Toronto, March 15.—Thirty-five students are being sent out to the mission fields in different parts of the Dominion by the Knox College Students' Missionary Society this summer.

### A MONTREAL SUSPENSION.

Montreal, March 15.—Ryerk & Co., a prominent firm of stock brokers, has suspended. The suspension is due to the demoralized condition of the market.

### NEW ORLEANS FAILURE.

New Orleans, La., March 15.—The suspension of Wether, Zemurray and Company, a well known brokerage firm, was announced today. Recent sales of clients upon the wrong side of the market, and the failure of the clients to cover margins is assigned as the cause.

### CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Montreal Business Man Prosecuted by Bank.

Montreal, March 15.—Jos. O. Motard, senior member of the firm of Motard, Fils and Senechal, importers of wines and liquors, is under arrest charged with forgery of notes on the Molson's Bank for an amount between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The police declare the money for the most part was spent in advertising the business of insurance. The forger was discovered a week ago. He was given a chance to settle the account, but failed to satisfy the bank, and his arrest followed. The firm of Motard, Fils and Senechal are still today.

### ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Second Session Brought to a Close Yesterday

Edmonton, March 15.—The second session of the Alberta legislature has reached its close. The last bill was passed last night at 11 o'clock, and nothing remained but for the Lieutenant-Governor to give his assent to the bill. This formally took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and prorogation followed. Yesterday was a busy day for the House, but the members were determined to finish, and voted down all suggestions of delay. Premier Rutherford's resolution asking the Dominion government for a land endowment for an Alberta university was passed. The bill to incorporate Strathcona as a city was also passed.

### FEARS CAR MEN'S STRIKE.

Mayor Schmitz Takes Action With Possibility in View.

San Francisco, March 15.—In a letter accepting the resignation of Police Commissioner Cresswell, Mayor Schmitz says he does so because he has received information that on May 1st there will be another strike of the car men unless he can avert it. If a strike does take place and from all accounts it seems almost unavoidable," says the mayor to Mr. Cresswell, who is an attorney for the United Railways, "your position naturally calls you to be inconsistent as a member of the police commission." Thomaswall Murray, assistant to the president of the United Railways, and Hiram Johnson, president for the car men's union, both declare that they do not believe that a strike is impending.

### CRUELTY TO STOCK.

Great Northern Sued for Maltreatment of Horses.

Helema, March 15.—In behalf of the federal government, district attorney Carl Rasch has instituted suit against the Great Northern Railway Company, seeking damages in the sum of \$500,000, with costs, for alleged violation of the act of congress prohibiting the keeping of live stock in transit for more than 28 hours. The complaint avers that a shipment of horses en route from Washington to Canada by way of Montana was kept aboard the cars 48 hours without unloading for feed and water, and that as a result several died. This is the first suit of its kind instituted in this state.

### CALLED ON PRESIDENT.

Washington, D.C., March 15.—Early visitors at the White House today were Commissioners Harlan and Prouty, of the Interstate commerce commission, who are about to start to Chicago to hear additional testimony in the case of the city of Spokane against various western railroads, the complaint which involves alleged violations of an important provision of the amended Interstate commerce act. No information was obtainable at the executive offices as to the reasons for the call. The commissioners themselves said their visit was for the purpose of saying goodbye to the president.

### ROUGH ON BOOKMAKERS.

Toronto, March 15.—The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday at Ottawa, wiping out betting at race tracks, is a serious blow to the Ontario Jockey Club. Bookmakers have been charged \$100 a day each at the Woodbine, and with some thirty, more or less, at that price the revenue was considerable. This will necessarily be diminished or cut off entirely and the continuation of racing in Canada under such conditions will be pretty nearly out of the question.

### LABOR DEPUTATIONS WAIT ON GOVERNMENT

Submit Requests of Vancouver and Victoria Trades and Labor Councils

Deputations representing the Victoria and Vancouver Trades and Labor Councils, waiting on members of the government this morning, the labor representation was as follows: President J. C. Watters and A. Johnson, of the local council, and President M. A. Beach and A. G. Perry of the Terminal City council. They were requested to make the demands of the trades and labor to the government.

Mr. Hall and Capt. Cox suggested to Hon. Mr. Oliver that the Indians be given the possibility of exchange for the reserve among them individually. They also intimated that the city of Victoria desired a certain portion of the reserve as a park, and that railway companies also wished to have portions of the land.

Hon. Mr. Oliver stated to Mr. Hall and Capt. Cox that the Dominion government had no interest to serve except the wishes of the people of the city of Victoria, but were, of course, bound in their actions by the limitations of the Indian Act, and that such a course as the one proposed must be overcome.

If it would be satisfactory to the people of Victoria city, and if the provincial government will not interfere with any objections, the Indian Department would be prepared to negotiate with the Indians for the surrender of the lands desired by the city and by the railway companies. If these negotiations were successful the department would be prepared to hand over to the city and the railway companies the lands in question at the price which the Indians would have to be paid. They would be prepared to enfranchise the Indians and divide the reserve amongst them individually. This is altogether subject to such action being demanded by the trades and labor of Victoria city, and within the possibilities as the laws and the rights of all parties concerned at present stand.

### TOLULON DISASTER.

Toulon, France, March 15.—Only

58 bodies have been identified

of the 107 found in or about the hull

of the battleship Jena. The state

funeral will be attended tomorrow by

President Fallières. All the dead have

been posthumously promoted, so that

their survivors will receive higher

pensions.

### ••••• Deaths, Marriages, Deaths •••••

### BORN

HOOD—On the 14th inst. the wife of

Alfred Hood, of a daughter.

### DIED

RICHARDSON—At Toronto, on the 14th

March instant, Mary Richardson, wife

of Dr. James H. Richardson, M. R. C. S., in her 82nd year.

### VERY SMALL DAMAGES

Limerick, Ireland, March 15.—In the

action for libel brought by William

O'Brien, member of parliament for

Cork, against the Freeman's Journal,

in which Mr. O'Brien claimed \$25,000

damages, the jury today rendered a

verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him

one farthing on each of the six counts.

### St. Patrick's Concert

An interesting programme of Irish songs has been arranged for the concert this evening which is to be given at the Institute hall, View street.

Dennis Murphy's oration on St.

Patrick and the Emerald Isle is being

looked forward to by many Victorians.

His ability as an enthralling speaker

should alone repay those who will be

fortunate enough to obtain seats to

hear him.

The programme of songs includes

many of the well-known favorite Irish

ballads. Mrs. Morely, who needs no

introduction to Victorians, will sing

"Kilkenny," Miss Needham, a new

comer to this city, will undoubtedly

be welcomed into the ranks of amateur

talent, her voice being a good soprano.

The "Kerry Dance" is the song selected

by Miss O'Keefe, who is always a

pleasing singer. J. J. Brown's name

speaks for itself.

A. J. Fuller will provide the humorous

parts, the songs selected being "A

Ghost Story" and "When Father Left

the Carpet on the Stairs."

The concert is timed to start at 8:30

and tickets may be obtained at

Fletcher Bros.' music store, Govern-

ment street.

### LUMBER INVESTIGATION

Witnesses Examined as to Existence

of Combines.

Ottawa, March 15.—Mr. Grogan, of

Calgary, secretary of the Alberta

retail lumber association, again ap-

peared before the lumber combine commit-

tee and was examined. In regard to

the statement of Mr. Taylor, who

represents certain British Columbia

lumber interests, had not been permit-

ted to sell

**The Colonist.**

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

**The Daily Colonist**

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year .....	\$5.00
Six months .....	2.50
Three months .....	1.25

**WESTERN CANADA**

The address of Mr. J. S. Dennis before the Canadian Club yesterday, on the development of Western Canada, was exceedingly interesting and valuable. No man in Canada is better able to tell of what has been accomplished in the past in the way of advancing the welfare of this great land; no man knows better than he what its potentialities are; no man is in a better position to form an accurate forecast of its future. Therefore when he speaks in language, the dominant characteristic of which is intelligent optimism we have all good reason to feel highly encouraged at the prospects before us. Mr. Dennis has in one way or another been identified with the Canadian West for more than thirty years. He had faith in it, when to most people it was a land where Nature offered nothing worthy of consideration; he had faith in it, when during the hard years which followed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway even some of the most loyal Canadians began to question the wisdom of the policy which had led to the acquisition of "the Great Lone Land," and the extension of the Dominion to the Pacific Coast. He has seen all doubts dispelled, and here let us say that his own part in dispelling those doubts has been very conspicuous, although his modesty prevented him from saying anything as to the great part which he has played. He has seen the beginning of the realization of the hopes of the pioneers, and when standing upon the threshold of a new era, he sees in imagination the Middle West peopled with a prosperous agricultural and industrial population, the valleys of British Columbia converted into fruit farms, the forests, mines and fisheries of the province giving employment to thousands of people, and a great westbound commerce reaching the ports of this seaboard over three or more transcontinental railways, his vision of the future may be accepted as prophetic. We reproduce his observations in full. They are of exceedingly great interest; they are of exceptional value, because they are, as far as we know, the first presentation of the whole case of Western development as it stands to-day. The Canadian Club showed excellent judgment in selecting Mr. Dennis as their guest at this time, and Mr. Dennis has placed us all under an obligation to him for concentrating our attention so ably upon the great problem in the working out of which we are all deeply concerned.

One of the points upon which Mr. Dennis laid special stress was the development of a Canadian sentiment. We can add nothing to what he said as to the importance of doing this, but we may be able to say something as to how we can all contribute to that end. When in the course of his remarks Mr. Dennis had occasion to speak of the new transcontinental railways in course of construction, his language was of such a character that no one would have imagined for a single moment from what he said that he is one of the most responsible officers of the existing Canadian transcontinental railway. He spoke of them as co-operating with his own company in developing the great Western region and in building up an immense commerce from the coast of British Columbia. In this he set us all a splendid example. Why should we permit party differences to keep us apart in efforts to build up our country? Why should we refuse to assist in something because the person who may have suggested it is of a different political stripe from ourselves? Why should we be eternally on the look out to see how we can score a political advantage for ourselves or prevent our political opponents from scoring one for themselves? Political success is parity in comparison with the development of the country, and if we could only be wise enough to regard each other's efforts, without asking ourselves how what they may do may influence votes at the next election, or how some one may gain in prestige by the success of what he proposes, we would do much towards the promotion of true Canadian sentiment. It is not only among the Galicians, the Italians, the Slavs, and the newcomers from the United States that we ought to seek to develop Canadian sentiment, but among ourselves. Canadian sentiment requires something more than that we shall be great believers in the future of the Dominion. It demands that we shall work harmoniously for its development.

The temptation to comment upon all the points made by Mr. Dennis is strong, but space, of course, forbids. We will content ourselves with a few allusions only. One of them is to the position in which Western Canada stands at what, we believe, is the beginning of a new era in its history. We have a population of upwards of 900,000 people, which is increasing at the rate of 250,000 a year; we have 7,000 miles of railway in operation and

3,000 miles under construction; we have weekly bank clearings amounting to \$15,000,000 a week; we have a reputation all the world over of possessing a country rich in natural resources and admirably fitted to become the home of a robust and energetic population. Contrasting this with the conditions existing in the West fifteen years ago, we will get some idea of the hopefulness of our present position. National progress increases in geometrical proportion. Prosperity begets prosperity; success begets success; one great advance leads to another; development in one leads to development in others. Hence the progress of the past does not furnish us with an adequate measure of what we may expect in the future. Especially is this true of the future of the British Columbia seaboard. Perhaps the most significant part of Mr. Dennis' observations was his statement that we would shortly witness a revolution in the transportation problem of Canada, coupled with the quotation from Sir John Macdonald's speech in which he said that the greatest commerce of Canada would be from the Pacific Coast. This remark by Mr. Dennis is the opinion of one whose facilities for observation have not been surpassed by those of any one else. He made it knowing that what he said would be published broadcast. The revolution in transportation means that the great movement of the products of Canada will be from the Pacific Coast. Think of what this will signify to the seaboard cities of British Columbia.

The point in the address to which we wish to pay special attention was referring to the duty devolving upon the government and legislature of British Columbia in view of the certainty that a strong movement of population has even now begun to set toward this province. It is unfortunately only too true, as Mr. Dennis said that if any large number of people come here, seeking homes, we have no place to send them to. A few people can be accommodated on small farms made up by the subdivision of larger farms; but this will only provide for a small percentage of the people who will come, and will not at all meet the case of those who wish to obtain land direct from the government. Something must be done for them, and, to state the matter plainly, it is the duty of the provincial government to devise a plan for this purpose, and for the legislature to grant the money necessary to carry it into execution. So important is this matter, that we submit for the consideration of the government the expediency of at once providing for a special department upon which shall be cast the duty of administering the public lands and nothing else. A minister would find the proper discharge of this responsibility sufficient to occupy his whole attention, and he would need a strong and efficient staff. This has seemed to the Colonist for some time to be a necessary step and the observations of Mr. Dennis confirm our views upon the subject. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that an emergency has arisen and that it has become the duty of the government to grapple with it. The Dominion government surveyed the lands east of the mountains, which was proper enough because those lands belonged to the Dominion. We cannot expect assistance in the survey of the Crown lands of British Columbia. With this matter the province must deal itself. The cost will necessarily be considerable, but it will all be recouped to the treasury. We hope that Mr. McBride will see his way clear to ask the House during its present session to sanction the creation of a new department and to vote the money necessary to begin immediately the survey of some part of the province to which incoming settlers may be directed. This seems to be the most important thing in an administrative way requiring attention at the present time.

**PEACE RIVER LAND**

Mr. McBride says that the Dominion has not selected its lands in Northeastern British Columbia, but only that the surveyor sent out to locate them has reported. This is as the Colonist has understood the case. As we pointed out yesterday the Governor-General in Council has yet to approve the location made by the Surveyor, and it is because this has to be done before the title passes, that we urge our representatives at Ottawa to protest against such an order being passed. We quote the section of the Settlement Act, which is Chapter 14 of the British Columbia Statutes of 1884, bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

**"FINAL AND UNALTERABLE"**

"Final and unalterable" is the expression which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seen fit to apply to the settlement of the financial relations between the provinces and the Dominion which he asks the Imperial Parliament to ratify. This includes a grant of \$100,000 a year to British Columbia for ten years as a compensation for the exceptional cost of administration arising out of conditions of a permanent character. It is not very clear how the province of British Columbia can be bound by a declaration of the Dominion Parliament that a certain provision is final and unalterable, when such declaration is made in the face of the most solemn protest by the people of the province, a protest which the legislature is likely to endorse by a very large majority, if not unanimously, early next week. It is clear, however, that so far as it is able, the Dominion government proposes to make this grant final.

We shall watch with interest the course which the Liberal members of Parliament from this province will take when this resolution comes up for consideration. Will they accept it as "final and unalterable"? Mr. Templeman has done so, because the resolution is introduced by the Premier and must be taken to express the views of the whole Cabinet. But Messrs. Smith, Sloan, Macpherson, Kennedy, Ross and Galtier are not bound by Mr. Templeman's action, and are at liberty to protest against the terms of the resolution. Has either of them the courage to do so? We shall see what we shall see.

Of equal interest will be the action of the Liberal members of the provincial House, when the question comes up next week. It was Mr. Macdonald, leader of the local Liberals, who framed the resolution which declares

**Make Your Own Spray**

Everybody's fruit trees will have to be sprayed. You can save money and yet feel assured of satisfactory results by buying your materials at SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON ST.

We buy by the ton, and can afford to let YOU have the benefit.

General in Council must approve of it. This is the only thing that remains to be done, and if it is done, the matter will be definitely closed. Hence the necessity for immediate action on the part of our representatives at Ottawa.

They ought to have acted before. They knew perfectly well that the surveyor was in the field. They knew it more than a year ago. They knew it before the session of 1904, and yet they have never opened their lips to ask that the location should be made in a locality which would not include the pick of the whole country. It is not too late to remedy the injury, which threatens the province. If our representatives will only for once assert themselves; if they will only for once forget the possibility of getting judgeships, senatorships, commissionerships and all the other kinds of political craft, which the government has at its disposal and recognize that the province of British Columbia has some claims upon them, the gross wrong that seems about to be perpetrated upon this province can be prevented.

**THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK**

The Chronicle, of Montreal, a weekly publication dealing with financial and insurance matters, commenting upon the stringency in the New York money market, makes the following observations:

There are some very good reasons why Canada need not expect anything important in the way of a sympathetic reaction. The government and our great railroads are committed to heavy expenditures on new construction. The capital they require for this is assured, London is willing to supply it—so the want of funds will not force a curtailment. Moreover the monetary stringency here has not been severe. Interest rates have not been abnormal and mercantile borrowers have had their legitimate wants satisfactorily filled. Our currency system has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with our immunity from disturbance. Every banking capital increase of a million dollars made at par to provide for the wants of borrowers carries with it a prospective increase of a million to our currency supplies. The whole duty of circulating medium is done with a minimum lock up of funds.

And another point to be remembered is that the immigration into Canada has played its little part in accentuating the stringency in New York. All the farms, stock and equipment that have been sold in Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska by the people who have been settling in our West have had to be paid for. New York would be compelled, in the last instance, to foot the bill. Fifty thousand immigrants from the States would bring a good many thousand dollars with them—dollars which though making the States poorer, make Canada richer. Our bank deposits are swollen by the cash capital brought by the new comers. The news reports from the Western States today are that farmers' auctions are more numerous than ever before. So we have every reason to expect that 1907 will see a further very considerable influx of this kind of capital.

**THE LATE DR. STOCKTON**

By the death of Dr. Stockton, M. P. for St. John, Canada loses one of her ablest public men and the political arena one who adorned it and whose whole influence tended to elevate its standard. He was in every sense of the word a scholar and a Christian gentleman. His standing at the bar of New Brunswick was high and his oratorical powers were exceptional. At one time he was an active member of the Liberal party but he withdrew from it upon a question arising in provincial politics, and from that time he took a leading position in the Conservative party. As a member of the New Brunswick legislature he gained a reputation for fidelity in dealing with public matters, which would have been greatly enhanced during his parliamentary career if his health had permitted it. An honorable man himself, he always gave others the credit for honesty, and though he was a keen debater, able to pierce with rapiers-like thrusts, the weak points in his adversary's armor, he never was other than kindly and his warmest friends were among his political opponents. As one who knew him well and enjoyed close friendship with him for many years, who fought political battles with him and against him, the writer of this paragraph wishes to place on record an appreciation of the manliness, courage and high moral worth of Alfred A. Stockton.

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that "the claims of the province are based upon permanent conditions peculiar to British Columbia." This is a statement of the case upon which Mr. Macdonald very properly prided himself. We shall expect to see him stand his ground and join with Mr. McBride in declaring that temporary compensation to the small amount proposed is not what the province is entitled to.

Night before last and yesterday morning Victoria got a brush from the tail of the blizzard which deposited fifteen inches of snow in those hyperborean regions known as New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We got enough during the night to last until daylight on the lower levels and to make the Sooke Hills look white when the sun rose.

**IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS**

The Associated Board of Trade of Southeastern British Columbia have passed some important resolutions. One of them is against the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in its present form; another demands inquiry into the coal and coke shortage and the alleged shipment of coal into the United States during the prevalence of such shortage; another asks the Dominion government to open its coal lands in Southeast Kootenay, and another presses for the passage of a measure providing for arbitration in labor disputes. All these are very important, and coming from a representative body like the Associated Board of Trade must carry great weight.

The resolution, upon which we propose to comment, is that referring to the coal shortage. It ought to be acted upon in the most thorough manner possible. We assume that the Dominion government is the proper body to make the investigation, because the subject is not confined to any one province. We are not sure that the Ottawa ministry is fully alive to its importance; at least the few references that have been made to it by ministers would not convey that impression. Yet it seems difficult to believe that the events of the past winter have failed to impress them. We prefer to think that delay in acting does not mean that no action will be taken. It is very evident that something must be done at the earliest possible day to prevent the recurrence of a fuel famine, and while the matter is not one, which in any special degree is likely to affect the people living on the Pacific Coast of Canada, the local Boards of Trade ought to do everything in their power to strengthen the hands of the Associated Boards in the interior to bring about the desired inquiry.

**KNAPP PATENT RUBBER BINDING**

over 200 rolls to select from in plain with fancy cotton insertion, and other beautiful effects, at per yard 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

**NAIRN'S CORK CARPETS**

Also a fine line of NAIRN'S CORK CARPETS, in plain and floral (carpet) effects, at per square yard 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.35

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**GERMAN LINOLEUM**

We keep a very large stock of GERMAN LINOLEUM, made in parquet (wood) effect, which has rubber sub-surface, making it damp proof, at per square yd., \$2.25

**Nairn and Greenwich****Inlaid Linoleum****New Styles for Spring, 1907****Why These Linoleums Sell on Sight**

THESE are a reason for the popularity of these famous floor coverings. It lies in the fact that the manufacturers have made a careful study in the manufacture, and have followed the trend of opinion along these lines. The advanced ideas of the artists are worked into designs and the coloring is done by high-class specialists. These linoleums have established a reputation as the most durable and artistic floor covering in the world. Wears like concrete. Never look shabby. Colors are solid through to the back. A large stock of many different designs to select from. Made in tile, parquet and floral effects, at prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, and \$1.50 per square yard. Send for Sample Booklets Free on Request. They show all the different styles.

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**NAIRN'S CORK CARPETS**



## PROGRESS IS MADE WITH SEVERAL BILLS

Assessment Act Consideration is  
Further Deferred in the  
Legislature

Nothing of exceptional interest came up for consideration at yesterday afternoon's session of the provincial legislature. The further discussion of the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act" was laid over, and the only two measures proceeded with were that known as "An Act to Consolidate the 'Succession Duty' Act and Amending Acts" and that entitled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association." There was no debate on the former, although a number of amendments were introduced by the attorney-general, but some points were raised by the Socialist members in regard to certain clauses of the latter. They introduced amendments, the majority of which were not accepted.

Prayers were read by Rev. Canon Bannands.

### Defers Decision

Speaker Eberts, in reference to the decision asked for upon the point raised in reference to the introduction of certain sub-sections to the amended Assessment act, providing for the taxation of canneries, announced his intention to allow the matter to stand over until the next session. He had a number of authorities to consult and would be unable to submit his finding until the time specified.

After the formal receiving of petitions and the submittal of others, the attorney-general introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the County Courts Act." It was read a first time.

### Third Readings

The third reading of the bills entitled "An Act to Amend the 'Interpretation Act," "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act," "An Act for Licensing Non-resident Commercial Travellers or Agents for Sale of Liquors and Tobacco," and "An Act Relating to Trade and other Licenses Outside Municipal Boundaries," were stood over to the next sitting of the house. The two former were left in abeyance while the latter were adopted as reported by the committee of the whole and their third reading deferred.

### Succession Duty Act

The house then went into a committee of the whole with Mr. Parsons, of Columbia, in the chair, for the consideration of the bill entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the 'Succession Duty Act' and an Amending Act." It passed through that stage without dissension, the bill being reported complete with amendments.

### Veterinary Association

A bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Veterinary Association" was considered in committee, Mr. Brewster taking the chair. There was some discussion upon section 16, Mr. Haworthnthalte objecting to some points. Finally, however, it carried as follows:

"Any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be, or who wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition, abbreviation or description implying or calculated to lead people to infer that he is, or is recognized by law as, a veterinary surgeon, within the meaning of the foregoing section of this act, or that he possesses a diploma or a proper certificate from some duly authorized veterinary college within or without the province, shall, upon summary conviction before any justice of the peace, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars."

### Williams' Amendment

In section 18 Mr. Williams wanted to make an important amendment. It reads as appended:

"In any prosecution under this act, the onus shall be upon the defendant, or the party charged with the offence against this act, to prove that he is entitled to practise as a veterinary surgeon and to assume the title thereof, and the production of a certificate purporting to be signed and issued by the registrar and under the seal of the association, and purporting to be issued pursuant to the provisions of section 20 of this act, shall be prima facie evidence that he is so entitled."

Mr. Williams asked that the words "and the fourth line should be eliminated." The finance minister claimed that if such a thing were done the intention of the measure would practically be nullified. The motion was defeated.

Section 19 proposed something more outrageous than he had ever come in contact with, remarked Mr. Haworthnthalte. It reads as follows:

"All penalties recovered under this section shall be paid to the convicting justice, and be paid by him to the treasurer of the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association, and shall thereupon form part of the funds of the said association, and be accounted for as such."

Mr. Williams moved that all the words after "shall" in the first line should be struck out and words substituted providing that the funds become a part of the general revenue of the province of British Columbia. This was provisionally accepted by the minister of finance.

Mr. Haworthnthalte suggested that the bill should be withdrawn and re-drafted by the government as it was plain that it was but roughly drawn up.

The finance minister thought that if the bill were inspected it would be found that there were but few amendments.

The committee then rose and reported.

The house adjourned until two o'clock Monday afternoon.

### Petitions Received

The following petitions were received:

From Edgar Bloomfield and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Coldstream Telegraph company. (No. 2.)

From D. C. Corbin and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Kootenay Southern Railway company. (No. 5.)

From E. C. Baker and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Prince Rupert Light & Power company. (No. 13.)

From Archibald Leitch and others, for a private bill to incorporate the East Kootenay Logging Railway company. (No. 12.)

From Sir Charles H. Tupper and others for a private bill to incorporate the Rainy Hollow Railway company. (No. 14.)

Questions Asked and Answered

Mr. Jardine asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following question:

Is it the intention of the government to complete the trunk road from Coal

## The "Strand" Sack Suit

Fit-Reform's most popular creation for well dressed men.

Made in elegant English and Scotch Tweeds—West of England Worsts—Cheviot Serges—and Twilled Vicunas—all woven expressly for Fit-Reform.

\$15. up.

## Fit Reform

73 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

### THE WEATHER

Metropolitan Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p.m., March 16, 1907.

The storm area of yesterday has passed eastward into the Canadian middle west provinces and is causing in its passage cold weather and high winds. The pressure is highest on the American coast. Snow has fallen at Saskatchewan and Barkerville and on the higher lands of Vancouver Island and rain on the leeward side of British Columbia. Washington and Oregon.

**Victoria Daily Weather.**

Temperature	Min.	Max.
Victoria	35	46
Vancouver	28	43
New Westminster	28	42
Maple Ridge	33	42
Harrison	30	41
Port Simpson	29	39
Colwood	32	44
Vancouver	8	26
Portuguese	38	44
San Francisco	44	64

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday.

**Victoria.** Visibility: Southwesterly and west winds, partly cloudy and cold, with showers.

**Lower Mainland.** Moderate or fresh winds, partly cloudy and cold with short or rain.

**Victoria Weather.** February, 1907.

Highest temperature	63.1
Lowest temperature	23.5
Mean temperature	41.8
Total precipitation	6.1 inches, 8.04 inches
Cloudiness	940 inches
Bright sunshine	75 hours, 39 minutes
Mean daily proportion	0.20; constant sun-shine being 1.0

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**Victoria Weather.** February, 1907.

## VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

## SPECIALS for FRIDAY

FISH! FISH!

Boneless Salt Codfish Bricks, per lb.	25c
Whole Salt Codfish, per lb.	10c
Salt Labrador Herring, large, 3 for	25c
Salt Labrador Herring, small, 6 for	25c
Salt Pithard Herring, 6 for	25c
Salt Salmon Bellies, per lb.	12 1/2c
Smoked Salmon, per lb.	15c
Smoked Halibut, per lb.	15c
Smoked Klipper Herring, per lb.	12 1/2c

FELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone 94. Phone orders promptly attended to.

## WATCH

For the Finest Subdivision  
Yet Put on the Market

Bounded by

Cook St., Dallas Road, Moss St.

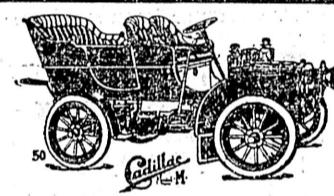
SALE OF LOTS MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1907

British-American Trust Company, Ltd.

CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STS. TELEPHONE 319.

Our Syrup of  
HypophosphitesIS A GOOD TONIC  
AND PICK-ME-UP

\$1.00 per Bottle

CYRUS H. BOWES  
Chemist  
98 Government St., near Yates St.  
Phone 425HAVE YOU SEEN IT?  
It Is In Town  
The "07" CADILLAC

The car that runs 1000 miles without a stop. If you are thinking of purchasing an auto, 'Phone 1191. We will be pleased to arrange a demonstration.

VICTORIA GARAGE, 164 Yates Street

YES, WE PERMANENTLY CURE HEADACHES WITH GLASSES

Talk it over with our optician

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Jeweler and Optician, 31 Govt St., near Post Office

## We Have It--Holly Chick Feed

The Only Reliable Chick Starter on the Market

Bannerman &amp; Horne

91-93 Johnson Street Telephone 487

## For Lumber, Sash, Doors

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NOR TH GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

Keeps out Cold  
Keeps in HeatResists Damp  
Absorbs Moisture

## EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

The best Sheathing for Houses  
Stables, Barns, Churches, Silos  
Equally good for inside decoration  
or outside utility. Can be painted,  
tinted, oiled, varnished or white-  
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THE E. B. EDDY CO.  
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Write for Sample and Price

MITCHELL BROS., Agents  
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

Every place in Canada asks for Eddy's Matches

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF  
MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC. "MIMEOGRAPHED."A. M. JONES  
STENOGRAPHER  
98 1/2 GOVERNMENT STREET  
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Not Yet Decided

The Attorney-General said yesterday that the government has not yet come to any decision regarding the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act.

Captured Huge Shark

James White, one of Nanaimo's veteran fishermen, captured a huge mud shark on Thursday while fishing for codfish off Protection Island. The shark weighs 400 pounds and is the largest ever caught in those waters. White and three assistants had a hard struggle before they landed the monster, which is between 11 and 12 feet in length.

At the Watson

"The Diamond Robbery" was repeated to another large audience at Watson's Theatre last night and was well received. The acting of Miss Hammer is a matter of comment among those who have seen this play. She is certainly deserving of much credit. It will be given at the matinee this afternoon and for the last time tonight. Beginning Monday, a five-act comedy-drama entitled "Across the Sea" will be the offering.

The Game Laws

The Sovereign Rod and Gun club of Gabriola Island at a recent meeting decided to take diligent measures to see that the game laws are observed on the Island from now on. It was also decided to stock the Island with game and introduce a number of Bob White quail. Recently the club received a shipment from Kansas. They were turned "loose" on the island, and with the protection now given quail should be very plentiful in a few seasons.

Mother Dead

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Sutherland, who have been spending the winter in Victoria, will learn with regret of the death at Toronto yesterday of Mrs. Sutherland's mother in the person of Mrs. Richardson, wife of Dr. James H. Richardson of St. Joseph street, she having passed away at the ripe age of 82 years. Mrs. Sutherland was called East suddenly about ten days ago to her mother's bedside, which she reached three days before the end came.

Special at Y. M. C. A.

The Sunday Men's Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. will be of more than ordinary interest. The general secretary was advised from Seattle of the presence on the coast of Dr. Elmore Harris, of Toronto, who was at once secured to address the men tomorrow. Dr. Harris is an able and scholarly Baptist minister of private means, who has endeared himself to the people of Toronto and Eastern Canada by his great heart of love and philanthropic work. He is an ardent Bible student and accomplished exegete, known widely for his firm grasp and clear interpretation of the Scriptures, along very practical lines. For many years he has been the leading spirit in the Toronto Bible Training School, and has figured prominently in Y. M. C. A. conventions. The local Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated on securing Dr. Harris, and a treat is in store for the men's meeting Sunday at 4 o'clock.

New Books That Are Good Books

Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe; Jack London's "Before Adam"; Lawson's "Fridley the 13th"; Oppenheim's "Malefactor"; "Poison Island," by Quiller Couch; "Awakening of Helen Richie," by De laud; "Madame de Treymes," by Edith Wharton; "Dust of Conflict," by Blindeoss; "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet; "The Second Generation," by David Graham Phillips; "Half a Rogue," by Harvard MacGrath; Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co., Limited.

An opportunity to trim your spring suit at very small cost. Will reduce prices of all fancy dress gowns until end of this week. Geo. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The Blue Willow Pattern—it is one of the oldest patterns on the market of late. We are selling it in complete sets or in separate pieces to suit the purchaser. Plates, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per dozen; cups and saucers, \$1.50 per dozen; vegetable dishes, 75c, R. A. Brown &amp; Co., 80 Douglas street.

Next Saturday evening, St. Patrick's day will be appropriately celebrated under the auspices of the Catholic citizens. The exercises will take place at the Institute hall. Mr. A. E. McPhilip presiding. Mr. Dennis Murphy, the eloquent barrister of Ashcroft, will deliver the oration; also a select programme will be rendered by some of the best home talent. Mrs. Moresby, Miss O'Keefe, Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. A. J. Julian have kindly consented to give their valuable services for the occasion. Tickets may be purchased at Fletcher Bros' music store.

Why not be young forever? And a Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, whilst old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermatol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tatters and eczema. Best pure French Cut. Castile Soap, 25 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Wool Sweaters, navy, red, and white, for boys, big and little. Prices all reduced till end of this week only. Geo. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

"Lucerne Linen" paperclies, containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, only 30c each. Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co., Limited.

Cold Snap—Get your heaters from Clarke &amp; Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke &amp; Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke &amp; Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Seattle.

ST. PAUL MEN SUBMIT  
COLONIZATION SCHEMEPropose to Find Settlers if Gov-  
ernment Will Provide  
Land

A colonization scheme was laid before Premier McBride and his colleagues yesterday morning by Messrs. Lewthwaite and Myers, of St. Paul. They laid their plan before the ministers in detail asking for the grant of a large area of crown land, suitable for agricultural use, upon certain terms for the carrying out of the undertaking. One of the principal arguments they advanced in support of their proposition was that it was admitted that for the development of the province, what was most necessary at present was a desirable class of settlers. And this, Messrs. Lewthwaite and Myers said was what they were ready to provide. In a word their project is to obtain a block of arable land and to bring men and women from the Old Country and elsewhere to settle upon it and to undertake its cultivation. The settlers would be brought from the congested centres of Europe at the expense of the managers, the latter, of course, entering into a contract with those they assist to reach the province.

This is a general outline of the proposal. It was submitted with further details for the consideration of members of the government. How large a piece of land is required or how many settlers it is proposed to introduce in this way—a question which is contingent upon the former—are matters for conjecture. Seen last evening Mr. Lewthwaite stated that the proposal had not yet become sufficiently matured for full publication. Messrs. Lewthwaite and Myers received from the members of the cabinet the assurance that their scheme would receive consideration and that a reply would be given them sometime during next week.

GEORGE COLYER DIES  
ALONE IN HIS HOMEBody of Well Known Resident  
Found in Shack on Cad-  
boro Bay

The dead body of George Colyer, a well known resident of this city was found lying on a bed in a little shack on the far side of Cadboro Bay yesterday afternoon. Death had evidently occurred several days ago, and everything went to show that it had been sudden and unexpected. Colyer had for some months past been living by himself in the little house, and it seems that he must have been attacked by some secret malady which had been lurking unsuspected in his system. From the position in which the body was found it appears that he must have been taken suddenly ill, and laid down on the bed. He never rose again, for the attack proved fatal.

Until a few months ago Mr. Colyer, with his wife, had been living on Young street, James bay. At the commencement of the winter he sold his property and his wife left for the east, intending to spend several months with her relatives at Delhi, Ont.

Word of his death has been sent to Mrs. Colyer and on receipt of instructions from her, the funeral arrangements will be made. The body is now in Hanna's undertaking parlors. An inquest will be held.

## Funeral Services

The funeral of the late Mr. Bromwell, who was drowned in Elk lake, took place yesterday from Hanna's undertaking parlors. Rev. F. T. Tapscott conducted the services. The pallbearers were, T. Grice, R. Lewis, F. Tatman, W. McNeill, J. Lloyd and A. Mackenzie.

Word of his death has been sent to Mrs. Colyer and on receipt of instructions from her, the funeral arrangements will be made. The body is now in Hanna's undertaking parlors. An inquest will be held.

## Attend Banquet

A party consisting of H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., H. F. W. Behnson, M. P. P., and A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., together with a number of members of the local Liberal-Conservative Association, left by the Victoria &amp; Sidney train yesterday afternoon for Sidney. At the latter point they boarded the steamer Iroquois for Salt Spring Island, where they attended a banquet held last night by the residents of that district under the auspices of the Conservative organization. The local excursionists are expected to return this morning.

## Fire in Fire Hall

There was all kinds of excitement at the headquarters fire station on Cormorant street yesterday afternoon, and the cause of it all was a fire right in the fire hall itself. The laddies pride themselves at being quick enough to put out any ordinary fire, but the little blaze at the station was no common flare. Apparently it recognized that it was intruding into forbidden country, and accordingly proceeded warily. At any rate, it took the boys some time and lots of trouble to locate the flames, and the hall was full of pungent wood smoke before they were finally quenched.

The smoke emanated from a crack in the ceiling, but all attempts to locate it from the hall were failures. It was not until some of the boys thought to pay a visit to the floor overhead where the chief of the smother was finally discovered. It was found that some hot ashes from the ash box had fallen through a hole in the planking into the space between the floor and the ceiling and there set alight to the wood work. The flames had not made much headway, and once discovered were soon quenched.

## Japs Launch Boat

A party of Japanese residing on Government street near Herald, have during the last month been actively engaged on the construction of a forty foot boat which they intend to equip with a powerful gasoline engine. The launch was built in the rear of the premises occupied by the Japanese and it was completed yesterday. They then met with an obstacle that they had not anticipated. The boat was 40 feet long with 8 1/2 feet beam and the door through which it has to pass before it reached salt water was hardly half the required width. For a time the Japs were nonplussed, but it was not long before they had commenced to tear the front out of the store in order that they might get their craft out.

This was accomplished with considerable difficulty, but they managed the feat without any mishaps and the boat was safely launched yesterday afternoon. It is the intention of the owners to use the boat as a cannery tender and they are arranging to use a 14 horse power gasoline engine as the propelling power.

## Free Entertainment

The members of the James Bay Methodist Sunday school, will give an entertainment tonight at the W. C. T. U. mission, commencing at 8 o'clock. Great care has been taken in the preparation of the programme, and all that is now required for the success of the event is an audience that will fill the hall. A special invitation to attend is extended to strangers. These entertainments are given solely for social purposes and no collection is taken.

## FOR SALE

HERALD STREET  
Brick building, 8 rooms, all  
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Full lot. Easy terms.

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We have a large stock of Linens

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Table Linen, from per yard, 25c

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We supply everything for the most RECHERCHE BANQUET. A competent staff always at your service. A SPECIALTY with us is

## Wedding Cakes

Dainty and exclusive designs. Materials and workmanship the best.

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Teague's Compound Cough Syrup of White Pine and Tar is guaranteed to cure Coughs and Colds even of long-standing. All other Leading Cough Remedies carried.

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Real Hair Switches  
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This is the sum and substance of our stock in trade. There is something to tempt the appetite of all. Helzene's Tomato Catsup, per bottle, 25c. and 40c. Helzene's Sweet Pickles, bottles, each 25c. Helzene's Sweet Pickles, bulk, per pint, 25c. Helzene's French Mustard, per bottle, 25c. Helzene's India Relish, per bottle, 25c. Helzene's Olives, Queen, per bottle, 25c. and 50c. Helzene's Pure Olive Oil, per bottle, 50c. Helzene's Tomato Chutney and served Fruits in Glass.

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## Save Money!



We will insure your business, block, stock, private dwelling, and furniture, AGAINST FIRE, at lower rates than you are now paying. We represent Fire Companies that have been doing business in Canada for 48 years.

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Cutlery Cases  
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## Fox's Cutlery Store

78 Government Street

PROGRESS OF WORK  
FOR SANITARIUM

Dr. Fagan Explains Status of Campaign in Progress to Raise Funds

"Consumption is certainly spreading rapidly in this city," said Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, in an interview at Vancouver. "Statistics prove that almost 200 people are killed by this disease every year in British Columbia, and according to the official returns 23 deaths were reported in the months of January and February in Vancouver. This is a most serious state of affairs, and deserves much thought. Consumption may be cured and can be prevented, and yet it is the only disease for which nothing has actually been done; even the public hospitals do not admit consumptives."

Dr. Fagan is one of the foremost workers of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which organization has undertaken the work of providing the Sanitarium on the shores of Kamloops lake, and the auxiliary institution at Fish lake, 25 miles from Kamloops, where 400 acres have been secured, with an elevation of 4200 feet above sea level, where it is proposed to establish a home and camping ground for people afflicted with the incipient stages of the dread disease. Just as soon as the spring weather is sufficiently advanced for work to be started, building will be begun and pushed forward with every possible despatch so that the sanitarium proper and chalets at Fish lake may open for the reception of patients before summer actually begins.

"It is everywhere admitted," said Dr. Fagan, "that the only way to treat consumption with effect is in a properly equipped hospital, and these steps have been taken the results are very striking."

In England the death rate has been reduced 50 per cent; in Germany 60 per cent, but in Ireland where no steps have been taken, the deaths from consumption have increased 15 per cent.

"A consumptive hospital," pursued the doctor, "benefits the community in three ways. It may be the consumptives will be cured; removing the consumption from a family takes away the source of infection; and when the consumptive returns to his home, whether better or not better, he is educated so that he need no longer be a source of danger to his family or to the community, and further, he becomes a centre of education to his circle of acquaintances, which has a most far-reaching effect."

It is estimated that the Sanitarium at Kamloops lake will cost about \$50,000. The city of Vancouver has promised \$5,000 and when we have collected \$50,000 we will be entitled to the donation of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir of \$10,000. In all, we are asking for \$100,000, which is deemed sufficient for establishing both the hospital and the auxiliary institution on a firm financial basis. All funds which are collected will be placed in the hands of trustees in the Bank of Montreal. The gentlemen who have assumed this responsibility are: Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Campbell Swinton, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, and Mr. George Gillespie, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Victoria."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for use of cathartics that cannot be cured for Hall's Cataract Cure.

No tender will necessarily be accepted. For further information apply to the undersigned.

Tenders (marked "Tender A. O. U. W. H. to be sent by the 2nd April, 1907, to

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27 Montreal Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Heisterman &amp; Co.

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## Freehold Property For Sale

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the brick building known as the

A. O. U. W. HALL

and the frame cottage adjoining, together with the lot, 99x120 feet, on which the same stand, situated on the north side of Yates street, Victoria, and with the electric fixtures, screen, carpets, chains, tables, stoves, etc., therein.

No tender will necessarily be accepted.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

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LEMON, GONNASON



## PASS RESOLUTION ON SHORTAGE OF LABOR

Representative Workingmen Con-  
tradic the Contention of  
the Employers

At a joint meeting of the executive of the Trades and Labor Council and a special committee from the Laborers Protective Association held in the Labor hall last evening, a resolution was adopted regarding the shortage of labor which, according to the speakers of the evening, is not as great as it is made out to be.

The chair was occupied by H. C. Watters who opened the meeting with a few remarks on the question pointing out that if the employer of labor was willing to pay the wages he could secure sufficient men to work for him.

A. Johnson was the next speaker and he dwelt at length on the question, stating that the only reason the cry had been made was because the men who required the help could not go to the street corner and secure it as they had done in the past. He maintained there was no shortage of labor but that the present state of affairs in British Columbia was a blessing to the working man as he was enabled to secure a decent living. He stated that if the government had a better land act that more immigrants would be induced to take up their residence in the province and that until the law was altered it would be impossible to secure sufficient labor.

A. R. Sherck next addressed the meeting and introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas an agitation is in progress in this province having for its object the creation of an influx of workingmen from any country whatsoever, on the plea that there is at the present time a serious scarcity of labor in the province; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this meeting disapproves of the said agitation in favor of cheap labor and goes on record as denying the existence of a serious labor shortage; and be it further

"Resolved, that this meeting endorses the resolution adopted by the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada on Asiatic immigration, which reads in part as follows:

"1. That the organized workmen of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens, and recognize that this can be done only by the influx of immigrants from other countries.

"2. That this influx should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants, themselves, and in this regard we declare against any system of assisted immigration or the granting of bonuses for that purpose.

"3. That while every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the welfare of the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, and that this consideration requires the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs, or want of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship.

"4. That among the classes that are not desirable acquisitions we include, Chinamen, Hindus and all other Asiatic species."

William McKay seconded the resolution and the meeting was also addressed by Christian Sivertz, A. C. Beach and A. G. Perry, of Vancouver, and Parker Williams, M. P. P. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

### Soldiers To Give Dance

The members of the sergeants' mess of the Fifth regiment are making preparations to give a ball during the early part of April. A meeting of the mess was held on Thursday evening when committees were appointed to complete arrangements. The committee under whose charge the dance will be managed will consist of Sergt. Major McDougall, Sergts. Doyle, Spurrier, Brayshaw, Lawson, Grey and Sergt. Major.

**Catarrh**

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is the only safe and certain remedy for Catarrh, we can assure you that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual medicinal help to all who are suffering from Catarrh, and that no other article of relief, as we have seen, has ever been equal to it.

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# See the New SALEM COAT SHIRT at the Semi-Ready Wardrobe

**NEW SPRING SUITS at \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25, Arriving Daily**

**B. WILLIAMS & CO.,**

**SOLE AGENTS**

## VICTORIA THE DEPOT FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Abandonment of Oceanic Steamship Service Will Cause Routing Via This Port

Victoria is to be largely benefited by the withdrawal of the Oceanic Steamship company's service between San Francisco and Australia, for this move is to be followed with an arrangement for the carriage of freight for Australia from California ports to Victoria by steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Victoria is to be made the port of transhipment for the Oceanic's business with ports sufficient to keep the company afloat, in view of its heavy bonded indebtedness.

The withdrawal of the San Francisco line will also mean a great addition to the business of the Canadian-Australian line, which is now the only regular service between the North Pacific coast and Australia, and with the Canadian New Zealand freight line gives British Columbia the only direct connection with the Antipodes.

The Oceanic line has been for years the competitor of the Canadian-Australian line, and now that the ships have been withdrawn the field has been entirely left to the steamers Mowea, Aengan and Moana of the Canadian-Australian fleet, the demand for passenger accommodation and freight space on these vessels has been increasing so rapidly within the past few years that the three liners in service were already well taxed to handle the business. The additional trade that will be diverted because of the abandonment of the line from San Francisco will necessitate the prompt improvement of the service.

The withdrawal of the Oceanic company's steamers has been announced, but the move was not finally decided upon by the San Francisco company until a meeting of the members of the board of directors was held at the Bay City, and the financial affairs of the company were shown to be in such a disastrous condition that abandonment of the business was necessary. It is reported the steamers Sierra, Ventura and Sonoma will be sold to a Japanese company.

Among the causes assigned for the action is the withdrawal of the New Zealand government mail contract last month, worth \$10,000 a year to the company. The loss of this contract was the outcome of the demoralization of the company's business at the time of the April fire, when the schedules were badly disarranged by one of the vessels being held in port at San Francisco owing to the lack of a crew. Six years ago the Australian government withdrew its mail contract from the company.

Other difficulties have beset the company in the way of sailors' strikes, and disputes placed on certain communities which could not be settled in the freight business of nine shiplands out of seventeen previously carried during the year. The tariff on salmon and paper cut the largest figure. The failure of the United States government to give the expected subsidy to the line was the final blow.

It was made known at the meeting that

the net loss during 1906 was \$103,970.44. An overdraft is due J. D. Sprachler & Co. of \$1,877,179.67. A director of the company stated that the company paid regular dividends until 1902, but since then has lost several hundred thousand dollars. The company has been operating, Pacific steamship company, for many years.

It is admitted by the company that it will probably deficit in its interest payments on bonds to the amount of \$2,405,000, held by various individuals and concerns. If the accrued interest is not paid in July the property of the company will be seized, and the creditors on foreclosure. The company is delinquent in the payment of interest for January.

Serious obstacles are in the way of further operation of the Oceanic steamers Alameda and Mariposa, running respectively between San Francisco and Honolulu and Tahiti. The loss of the Japanese mail contract, effective on the 1st of December, will cut down the profits on the Hawaiian line, and competition between the Pacific Coast and Tahiti is threatened by the reported invasion of a French steamship company, and passengers will be transhipped for Tacoma. The Chippewa will leave Seattle daily on the arrival of the Indianapolis between the two Sound ports. The schedule arranged will allow of Tacoma making the round trip to Victoria the same day, with three hours spent in this city.

### SERVICE TO TACOMA

When the now steamer Chippewa arrives to enter service between Victoria and Seattle next month, the steamer Indianapolis will be placed in commission between Seattle and Tacoma connecting with the Chippewa. Leaving Victoria at 1:30 p. m. daily the Chippewa will connect with Seattle, and the Indianapolis will connect with Tacoma, leaving ample space for dancing and other amusements. It is also declared that her tweed decks and hold could be utilized to advantage.

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### MARINE NOTES

The hydrographic chart just issued by the United States hydrographic office at Port Townsend gives the following list of the wireless telegraph stations now in use.

Navy yard, Puget Sound, S.P.; Naval hospital, Wash., S.X.; Table bluff, Cal. TD; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; TG; Farallon Islands, Cal.; TH; Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, Cal.; TH; Point Arguello, Cal.; TK; Point Loma, Cal.; TM; Oahu Island, H.; Guam Island, Mariana Islands, U.S.; Naval station, Seattle, Wash., U.S.; Victoria, British Columbia, no call.

Steamer Otter, Capt. Brown, saluted last night for Kyuquot, with the third cargo of lumber and other material for the construction of the whaling station at Narrow Head. Kyuquot, Capt. Locke, saluted last night for Nasus, Prince Rupert, Kitamaat, Bella Coola, and other ports.

Among recent charters reported by H. D. Ralph & Co., of San Francisco, are the following: Columbia, 55; Puget Sound; British Columbia, to United Kingdom direct; Tromp, 50s.; Puget Sound or British Columbia to Callao, or a direct return; private vessel, 200; Puget Sound or British Columbia to Douglas Bay, Alaska; terms: Mattohorn, 55s.; Puget Sound or British Columbia to direct port Africa.

Steamer Aorangi is due this morning from Australia via Sava and Honolulu.

Steamer Aorangi is due this morning from Australia via Sava and Honolulu. All efforts to float the Kosmos liner Sosstris, ashore at Ocos, have failed, although hope of getting her off has not been abandoned. General Manager L. M. Gray is at the scene of the wreck and in his opinion the cargo has been saved. All the European freight that was shipped on the Sosstris at Hamburg was transferred to Valparaiso to the German steamer Abessinian for shipment to San Francisco and Puget Sound.

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TELLS OF GREAT FUTURE  
FOR THE CANADIAN WEST

Continued From Page 2

and an unlimited fuel supply. We have an inexhaustible timber supply if properly conserved. And with the market to the east of us, and cheap ocean rates, our manufacturers on this coast should be in a better position to handle the trade than any manufacturers situated on the Atlantic. I do not think that the Manufacturers' Association until up to within the last few years recognized that condition of affairs. But I believe thoroughly that after their trip of last year to this coast, with the facts that were put before them as to the possibilities of British Columbia as a manufacturing centre, they became more convinced of the fact that the province of British Columbia offers much better opportunities for development than any other portion of Canada. While they were necessarily loath to admit that the opinion which had always existed in the minds of the people in the east to the effect that we could only produce wheat and beef for the east, and must always go to them for the manufactured articles, they were naturally loath to admit that that time had gone by, but I think they do admit it now, and they admit it for the very reasons I have put before you. We have the natural resources, the raw material, the fuel, the timber, the metals, the fish, and everything which in a comparatively short time should enable us in Western Canada to produce all the great bread stuffs, the sugar supply, meat packing in all its branches, condensed milk and cream, and all the products of the forest, farm machinery, the products of the great fishing industry, and many of the articles resulting from our cheap fuel and mineral wealth will be manufactured locally, and the consequent development will be rapid and marked. (Cries of "Hear, Hear!")

"Who can foresee, gentlemen, what the result will be when the construction of the two other transcontinental railways is completed, and which are now being pressed forward through Western Canada?"

"I have outlined to you—crudely, I admit—what the position of Canada was before the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed, and what the general impression was with regard to the country and the development which followed, its construction and the commencement of the movement of the people from the south. Is it not fair to assume that if we have anything like the proportionate development on the completion of the other two lines of railway which are now pressing forward their construc-

tion for the purpose of obtaining their share in that traffic which was stated would never buy oil for one line—is it not fair, to assume if we have anything like the proportionate development that we have had during the past fifteen years, when the Canadian Pacific and its branches were handling all the business, that there are numbers of gentlemen at this table today who will see western Canada with a population of ten million people?" (Loud applause and cries of "Hear, hear!") I do not think that is a visionary idea at all, gentlemen. We have an increasing population on our present basis of nearly a quarter of a million per annum. These great lines that are now being pressed forward are opening up new countries which up to a comparatively recent time was looked upon, even by those who knew to know, as being useless. They will certainly open up for development a vast area of country, and the construction of these lines will certainly have the effect of dispelling the very erroneous ideas which existed with regard to that country, and these companies will become as great colonizing agents as the Canadian Pacific had to become in the past. And we ought to have along and in the vicinity of their lines the proportionate development which has taken place in the last fifteen years along the line and in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then, gentlemen, I hope we will all see western Canada with a

"British Columbia is essentially a mountainous country. Like all mountainous countries, its development and settlement must follow the valleys. It is practical throughout a mountainous country, for as you know the areas without timber are very small. Being a mountainous country, the area available for settlement is very limited, and the population cannot be as large as in an unbroken and a country which is not mountainous. But with the climate British Columbia possesses its development is assured, and particularly in the southern portion of the province, where it is known fact you can produce fruits, even those of an almost tropical character. And this development will make of those valleys great fruit districts, and the fact of their being limited as they are will bring about intense settlement, and intense cultivation should bring about very rapid development.

"There is no question that owing to its situation, and its natural advantages, British Columbia should have a greater interchange of the products of the provinces to the east of the mountains than exists between any other two provinces of Canada. East of the mountains, they can and always will produce beef, mutton and other meats. They will always be in a position to supply what is required in British Columbia in the way of bread goods and meat. British Columbians on the other hand can produce what they want, and what they can not produce, such as lumber, coal to a certain extent; fruit, fish, and the market

To the east of the mountains there is a very large prairie country where a man only has to come with his plow and get results. That great country has not the natural resources that this province has, nor has it the great asset of climate this province has. It has not the great timber wealth, and it practically has no timber wealth; it has not the mineral wealth of this province, although there is a vast area of coal in the Alberta district which will supply cheap fuel to that portion of the country east of the mountains. That country is one which appeals to the agriculturist, the man who is looking for a wheat farm, or a dairy farm. But it does not offer any attraction to the horticulturist on account of its climate. But the province of British Columbia, in its climate, in the possibility of the growth of semi-tropical fruits, in its natural resources, timber, mineral and fish, is, in my opinion, as I have said before, more favorably endowed by nature than any other province of Canada. (Loud applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, what is the necessary line of least resistance to encourage the greatest development in this province? I have given this matter some little attention. The business I have been interested in, it was my duty to do so, there are just a few facts I would like to lay before you. Mr. Chairman, if I am not detaining you, (Cries of "No, no, no.")

"British Columbia is essentially a mountainous country. Like all mountainous countries, its development and settlement must follow the valleys. It is practical throughout a mountainous country, for as you know the areas without timber are very small. Being a mountainous country, the area available for settlement is very limited, and the population cannot be as large as in an unbroken and a country which is not mountainous. But with the climate British Columbia possesses its development is assured, and particularly in the southern portion of the province, where it is known fact you can produce fruits, even those of an almost tropical character. And this development will make of those valleys great fruit districts, and the fact of their being limited as they are will bring about intense settlement, and intense cultivation should bring about very rapid development.

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which exists there for British Columbia products, will always exist there. Not only will it always exist there, but it will exist in such a way that it will be difficult to keep up the supply from British Columbia, the demand will be so great. And I may say that British Columbia is failing down most lamentably in supplying it even today. The offer of British Columbia to supply the fruit market of Saskatchewan and Alberta recently resulted in the fact that they supplied about one quarter only of what was consumed, and the complaint was not that British Columbia could not produce fruit, but that it did not produce enough of it. So that I say there will always be that interchange between the two provinces and this reflex action must assist them.

"But here is the weak point, in my opinion, with regard to British Columbia. The development of any country is dependent first and primarily upon the colonization of the agricultural people. And unfortunately this province is not in a position today to place even the people that are heading this way. For years a campaign has been carried on to induce settlers to come in here. There was a time when it was thought this country was only for the placer miner, to work his claim and get rich, and then get out. That time has all gone by. The trouble today is not in convincing the people that it is desirable to come to British Columbia, but the trouble is placing the people when they do come here. I speak of what I know, because in all our offices we are being flooded with letters from people who want to come to this province, and that is what will find with the government offices, that there are thousands of inquiries about British Columbia from intending settlers. And there is no doubt that there is a large number of people coming from the old country, and there is a great number of people coming out of British Columbia from the east of the mountains.

"You are now on the eve of experiencing the same overflow into the province from the provinces to the east of the mountains, as we experienced from the people to the south of us. They are all coming out here to you. Now, what are you going to do with these people?"

"The trouble is this, I do not think it would be good taste at a meeting of this kind to lay before you the chairman, or any other club, to speak to you upon. The chairman is a local subject, and one of sufficient importance to lay before you. It refers to the great question of irrigation. This is a question which has been

done, that a large majority of those present will live long enough to see western Canada with a population of ten million people. And I firmly believe that one of the greatest works that can be done in connection with that development is one which can be undertaken by the Canadian club in disseminating proper ideas as to what should constitute good Canadian citizenship. (Applause.)

"There is just one point more I wish to speak to you upon. The chairman is a local subject, and one of sufficient importance to lay before you. It refers to the great question of irrigation. This is a question which has been

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## The skin rids the system of more urea than the kidneys?

Nearly one fifth of the waste products of the body is eliminated by the skin. Suppose there is some unsuspected, unseen skin trouble—the pores are closed—the skin is unable to rid the system of its share of the waste.

Then the blood carries this waste product to the kidneys—immediately they are overworked—they strain to throw off the extra load. What the kidneys can't possibly eliminate, the blood takes up again and deposits on the nerves.

Then come the dull aches in back, hips and head—the nerves unstrung and irritated—the urine charged with impurities and highly colored—and you fear you have "Kidney Trouble."

Nonsense. Your kidneys are overworked—not diseased. What you need is "FRUIT-A-TIVES" to act on the skin.

# Fruit-a-tives

(or Fruit Liver Tablets)

open the clogged pores—start up healthy skin action—and let the skin perform its natural function. This instantly relieves the kidneys of overwork—the back-aches stop and the complexion is beautified. There is no excessive waste matter in the blood to bring dull headaches—the urine is cleared—the bowels are opened and regulated—and the kidneys strengthened.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" act directly on the three great eliminating organs—Skin, Kidneys and Bowels—make them well and keep them well. That is why "FRUIT-A-TIVES" cure so many cases of apparent kidney disease that are really skin troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" are fruit juices—in which the natural medicinal action of fruit is many times increased by the secret process of making them. Valuable tonics and antiseptics are added and the whole made into tablets—the finest formula known to medicine.

Buy them—try them—and cure yourself at home. 50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. At all druggists or sent on receipt of price.

106

FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OTTAWA.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

The annual convention of the local branch of the Union of Sunday School Teachers will be held in this city on March 28 and 29, and there will then gather in this city representatives of the Sunday schools throughout the southern portion of the Island.

The convention will meet in the Centennial Methodist Church, and during its course much business will be transacted. Papers will be read and lectures delivered by the different delegates and masters of interest to the teachers' will be discussed. The annual election of officers for the local branch of the union will also take place.

In view of the coming convention it has been decided to curtail the series of lectures which are being delivered by the Rev. Herman Carson, under the auspices of the city branch of the union. The seventh address of this series is to be delivered on Wednesday of the coming week, and the last will be delivered on the following Wednesday. For his closing lecture, Rev. Mr. Carson will take as his subject, "Some Mistakes in Teaching." All Sunday school teachers of the city of whatever denomination are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are being held in the First Congregational church.

to this, and Hummel was not compelled to

Hummel had had any more recent business transaction with the district attorney, and asked if Mr. Jerome was pressing the charges against him. "He certainly is," said the witness with spirit. "I expect that Evelyn Nesbit told him among other things that Thaw had beaten her when she had refused to sign papers he had prepared, charging Stanford White with her betrayal; that he had dictated a statement to a newspaper, the *Madison Square Garden*, and that the paper was to be used in the trial, and that he gave the affidavit to two of his clerks to take to Miss Nesbit in the *Madison Square Garden* tower, and one day the paper was returned to him with Evelyn Nesbit's signature attached. He then asked him if he wanted Nesbit called and demanded if he were to give it to her, and turned it over to Stanford White, advising him to have a photographic copy made. Hummel first said he had himself arranged for a photograph to be taken in his office. A few moments later, however, he contradicted himself on this point, saying he did not make arrangements; that the photograph did not come to his office; and that he had not tested it. After that he had the print made, he returned the original of the affidavit, the photographic negatives and the prints made from the negatives to Hummel, who swore today that he subsequently delivered the original affidavit to Miss Nesbit, and has not seen it since.

Thousands Homeless

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 15.—With the rapid receding of the water in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which was taking place here tonight, conditions are fast assuming normal proportions, and the greatest and most destructive flood in the history of the city is at an end. At nightfall the approaches to the bridges were cleared of water, and several hours later street car service in the flood district was resumed.

Ten square miles were inundated. The loss in actual dollars will probably never be known, but an estimate thus far in Allegheny county may be summarized in the following tables:

Loss in output of steel mills, \$9,000,000; loss in output of other industries, \$2,000,000; loss in wages of employees, \$1,837,000; estimated damage to industrial plants, \$5,500,000. Total, \$9,337,000.

Excitement was caused today by several fires. One, which swept the Mount Washington district, had to be dynamited on account of shortage of water, and several hours later street car service in the flood district was resumed.

Thousands Homeless

Stated February 7, 1907.

No. 44. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 42, thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 45. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 43, thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 46. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of No. 1, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 47. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 44, thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 48. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 44, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 49. Commencing at a post planted two miles south from location post of No. 41, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 50. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 44, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 51. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 45, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 52. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east shore of Copper bay, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains more or less to shore line, then along shore of lake to point of beginning.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 53. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east shore of Copper bay, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains more or less to shore line, then along shore of lake to point of beginning.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 54. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of timber line No. 6673, thence west 80 chains to point of beginning.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 55. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 45, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

No. 56. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of north-east corner of No. 45, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Stated February 9, 1907.

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Stated February 9, 1907.

Illustrated by The Kinneys

## SIR NIGEL

By A. CONAN DOYLE

## CHAPTER XXI—Continued

"If we stand her now within this castle, it is to you that I owe it. The King shall know of it, and Chandos also. Can I do aught else, Nigel, but to prove to you the high esteem in which I hold you?"

The Squire flushed with pleasure. "Do you send a messenger home to England, fair sir, with news of these doings?"

"Surely, I must do so. But do not tell me, Nigel, that you would be that messenger. Ask me some other favor, for indeed I cannot let you go."

"Now God forbid!" cried Nigel. "By Saint Paul! I would not be so caitiff and so thrall as to leave you, when some small deed might still be done. But I would fain send a message by your messenger."

"To whom?"

"It is to the Lady Mary, daughter of old Sir John Buttesthorne who dwells near Guildford."

"But you will write the message, Nigel. Such greetings as a cavalier sends to his lady-love should be underhand."

"Nay, he can carry my message by word of mouth."

"Then I shall tell him for he goes this morning. What message, then, shall I say to the lady."

"He will give her my very humble greetings, and he will say to her that for the second time Saint Catharine has been our friend."

## XXII.

How Robert of Beaumanoir Came to Ploermel.

Sir Robert Knolles and his men passed onward that day, looking back many a time to see the two dark columns of smoke, one thicker and one more slender, which arose from the castle and from the fort of La Brohiniere. There was not an archer nor a man-at-arms who did not bear a great bundle of spoil upon his back, and Knolles frowned darkly as he looked upon them. Gladly would he have thrown it all down by the roadside, but he had tried such matters before, and he knew that it was as safe to tear a half-gnawed bone from a bear as their blood-won plunder from such men as these. In any case it was but two days' march to Ploermel, where he hoped to bring his journey to an end.

That night they camped at Mauron, where a small English and Breton garrison held the castle. Right glad were the bowmen to see some of their own countrymen once more, and they spent the night over wine and dice, a crowd of Breton girls assisting, so that most mounting their bundles were much lighter, and most of the plunder of La Brohiniere was left with the men and women of Mauron. Next day their march lay with a fair sluggish river upon their right, and a great rolling forest upon their left which covered the whole country. At last toward evening the towers of Ploermel rose before them and they saw against a darkening sky the Red Cross of England waving in the wind. So blue was the river Duce which skirted the road, and so green its banks, that they might indeed have been back beside their own homely streams, the Oxford Thames or the Midland Trent, but ever as the darkness deepened, there came in wild gusts the howling of wolves from the forest to remind them that they were in a land of war.

So busy had men been for many years in hunting one another that the beasts of the chase had grown to a monstrous degree, until the streets of the towns were no longer safe from the wild Inroads of the fierce creatures, the wolves and the bears, who swarmed around them.

It was nightfall when the little army entered the outer gate of the Castle of Ploermel and encamped in the broad Bailey yard. Ploermel was at that time the centre of British power in Mid-Brittany, as Hennebien was in the West, and it was held by a garrison of five hundred men under an old soldier, Richard of Belford, a rugged Northumbrian, trained in that great school of warlike, the border wars. He who had ridden the marches of the most troubled frontier in Europe, and served his time against the Liddesdale and Nithsdale raiders, was hardened for a life in the field.

Of late, however, Belford had been unable to undertake any enterprise, for his reinforcements had failed him, and amid his following he had but three English knights and seventy men. The rest were a mixed crew of Bretons, Hainauters and a few German mercenary soldiers, brave men individually, as those of that stock have ever been, but lacking interest in the cause, and bound together by no common tie of blood or tradition.

On the other hand, the surrounding castles, and especially that of Josselin, were held by strong forces of enthusiastic Bretons, inflamed by a common patriotism, and full of warlike ardor. Robert of Beaumanoir, the fierce seneschal of the house of Rohan, pushed constant forays and excursions against Ploermel so that town and castle were both in daily dread of being surrounded and besieged. Several small parties of the English faction had been cut off and slain to a man, and so straitened were the others that it was difficult for them to gather provisions from the country round.

Such was the state of Belford's garrison when on that March evening Knolles and his men streamed into the bailey-yard of his Castle.

In the glare of the torches at the inner gate Belford was waiting to receive them, a dry, hard, wizened man, small and fierce, with beady black eyes and quick furtive ways. Beside him, a strange contrast, stood his Squire, Croquart, a German, whose name and fame as a man-at-arms were wide-spread, though like Robert Knolles himself he had begun as a humble page. He was a very tall man, with an enormous spread of shoulders, and a pair of huge hands with which he could crack a horse-shoe. He was slow and lethargic, save in moments of excitement, and his calm, blond face, his dreamy eyes and his long fair hair gave him so gentle an appearance that none save those who had seen him in his berserk mood, raging an iron giant in the forefront of the battle, could ever guess how terrible a warrior he might be. Little knight and huge squire stood together under the aim of the donjon and gave themselves to the new-comers, whilst a swarm of soldiers crowded round to embrace their comrades and to lead them off where they might feed and make merry together.

Knolles had been set in the hall of Ploermel wherein the knights and squires assembled. Belford and Croquart were there with Sir Hugh Cal-

verly, an old friend of Knolles and a fellow-townsmen, for both were men of Chester. Sir Hugh was a middle-sized flaxen man, with hard gray eyes and a fierce large-nosed face, sliced across with the scar of a sword-cut. There too were Geoffrey D'Ardenne, a young Breton seigneur, Sir Thomas Belford, a burly thick-set Midland Englishman, Sir Thomas Walton whose surcoat of scarlet martlets showed that he was of the Surrey Waltons, James Marshall and John Russell, young English squires, and the two brothers, Richard and Hugh Le Gallard, who were of Gascon blood. Besides these were several squires, unknown to fame, and of the new-comers, Sir Robert Knolles, Sir Thomas Percy, Nigel Loring and two other squires, Allington and Parsons. These were the company who gathered in the torch-light round the table of the Seneschal of Ploermel, and kept high revel with joyous hearts because they thought that much honor and noble deeds lay before them.

But one sad face there was at the board, and that belonged to him at the head of it. Sir Robert Bambro sat with his chin leaning upon his hand, and his eyes downcast upon the cloth, whilst all round him rose the merry clatter of voices, everyone planning some fresh enterprise which might now be attempted. Sir Robert Knolles was for an immediate advance upon Josselin. Calverly thought that a raid might be made into the South, where the main French power lay. Others spoke of an attack upon Vannes.

To all these eager opinions Bambro listened in a moody silence, which he broke at last by a fierce exclamation which drew a hushed attention from the company. "Say no more, fair sirs," he cried, "for indeed your words are like so many stabs in my heart. All this and more we might indeed have done. But of a truth you are too late."

"Too late!" cried Knolles. "What mean you, Richard?"

"Alas! that I should have to say it, but you and all these fair soldiers, might be back in England once more for all the profit that I am like to have from your coming. Saw you a ride on a white horse ere you reached the Castle?"

"Nay, I saw him not."

"He came by the western road from Hennebien. Would that he had broken his neck ere he came here. Not an hour ago he left his message and now hild ridden on to warn the garrison of Malestroit of an end of all their fine dreams. They looked blankly at each other all round the table, whilst Croquart brought his great fist down upon the board until the glasses rattled again. Knolles sat with clenched hand, as if he were a figure of stone, while Nigel's heart turned cold and heavy within him. A truce! Where then was his third deed, and how might he return without it?"

Even as they sat in moody silence there was the call of a single from somewhere out in the darkness.

Sir Richard looked up with surprise. "We are not wont to be summoned after once the portcullis is up," said he. "Truce or no truce, we must let no man within our walls until we have proved him. Croquart, see to it!"

The huge German left the room. The company were still seated in despondent silence when he returned.

"Sir Richard," said he, "the brave knight Robert of Beaumanoir and his Squire, William de Montaubon are without the gate, and would fain have

speech with you."

Bambro started in his chair. What could the fierce leader of the Bretons, a man who was red to the bone with English blood, have to say to them?

On what errand had he left his castle of Josselin to pay this visit to the best of England? What say you to that, young sir?"

"Are they armed?" he asked.

"They are unarmed."

"Then admit them and bring them hither, but doubt the guards and take all heed against surprise."

Placed were set at the farther end of the table for these most unexpected guests. Presently the door was swung open, and Croquart with all form and courtesy announced the two Bretons, who entered with the proud and lofty air of gallant warriors and high-born gentlemen.

Beaumanoir swept off the red drop of moisture and smiled his approval. "It could not have been better done," said he. "Why spoil my velvet jacket as many a hot-headed fool would have done. It is in my mind, young sir, that you will go far. And now who follows up this quarrel?"

A growl ran round the table.

Beaumanoir ran his eye round and shook his head. "Alas!" said he, "there are but twenty of you here, and I have thirty at Josselin who are so eager to advance themselves that if I return without hope for all of them there will be sore hearts amongst them. I pray, Sir Richard, since we have been at these pains to arrange matters, that you in turn will do what you may. Can you not find ten more?"

"But we must have cause for quarrel, Nigel. Now here I drink to the ladies of Brittany, who of all ladies upon this earth are the most fair and the most virtuous, so that the least worthy amongst them is far above the best of England. What say you to that, young sir?"

Nigel dipped his finger in his glass and leaning over he placed its wet impress on the Breton's hand. "This in your face!" said he.

Beaumanoir swept off the red drop of moisture and smiled his approval. "It could not have been better done," said he. "Why spoil my velvet jacket as many a hot-headed fool would have done. It is in my mind, young sir, that you will go far. And now who follows up this quarrel?"

A growl ran round the table.

Beaumanoir ran his eye round and shook his head. "Alas!" said he, "there are but twenty of you here, and I have thirty at Josselin who are so eager to advance themselves that if I return without hope for all of them there will be sore hearts amongst them. I pray, Sir Richard, since we have been at these pains to arrange matters, that you in turn will do what you may. Can you not find ten more?"

"But not of gentle blood."

"Nay, it matters not, if they will only fight."

"Of that there can be no doubt, for the castle is full of archers and men-at-arms, who would gladly play a part in the matter."

"Then choose ten," said Beaumanoir.

"But for the first time the wolf-like squire opened his thin lips. "Surely, my lord, you will not allow archers, said he.

"I fear not any man."

"Nay, fair sir, consider that this is a trial of weapons betwixt us where many faces man. You have seen these English archers. You know how fast and strong are their shafts. Be it known that it is likely that half of us would be down before ever we came to hand-to-hand struggle."

"By Saint Cadoc, William, I think that you are right," cried the Breton.

"If we are to have such a fight as will remain in the memories of men, you will bring no archers and we no bows."

"Let it be steeled upon steel. How say you then?"

"Surely we can bring ten men-at-arm to make up the thirty that you desire, Robert. It is agreed then that we fight on no quarrel of England and France, but over this matter of the ladies in which you and Squire Loring have fallen out. And now the time."

"Surely at once, or perchance a second messenger may come and this also be forbidden. We will be ready with tomorrow's sunrise."

"Nay, a day later," cried the Breton. "Bethink you, my lord, that the three lances of Rademar would take time to come over."

"They are not of our garrison, and they shall not have a place."

"But, fair sir, of all the lances of Brittany—"

"Nay, William, I will not have it an hour later. Tomorrow it shall be Richard."

"And where?"

"I mark a fitting place even as I rode here this evening. If you cross the river and take the bridle-path through the fields which lead to Josselin you come midway upon a mighty oak standing at the corner of a fair and level meadow. There let us meet at midway tomorrow."

"Agreed!" cried Bambro. "But I pray you not to rise, Robert! The night is still young and the sprees and hippocampus will soon be served. Bide with us, I pray you, for if you would fain hear the latest songs from England, these gentlemen have doubtless brought them. To some of us perchance it is the last night, so we would make it a full one."

A murmur of eager assent rose from the table.

"If you as the garrison of Ploermel march upon the garrison of Josselin, then it is very plain that we have broken the truce and upon our heads be it. But if there be a private bickering betwixt me, for example, and this young squire whose eyes show that he is very eager for honor, and if thereafter others on each side join in and fight upon the quarrel, it is in no sense war, but rather our private business which no king can alter."

"Indeed, Robert," said Bambro, "all that you say is very good and fair."

But the gallant Breton shook his head. "It may indeed be the last night for many," said he, "and it is but right that my comrades should know it. I have no need of monk or friar, for I cannot think that harm will ever come beyond the grave to one who has borne himself as a knight should, but others have other thoughts upon these matters and would fain have them for prayer and penitence. Adele, fair sirs, and I drink a last glass to a happy meeting at the midway oak."

The Breton champions had not yet arrived, so the English tethered their horses at one side of the ground, and then gathered round their leader. Every man had his shield slung round his neck, and had cut his spear to the length of five feet so that it might be more manageable for fighting on foot. Besides the spear a sword or a battle-axe hung at the side of each. They were clad from head to foot in armor, with devices upon the crests and surcoats to distinguish them from their antagonists. At present their visors were still up and they chatted gayly where there is no shield."

"Who is the small stout man—"asked Nigel—"he with the black and silver shield?" By Saint Paul! he seems a very worthy person and one from whom much might be gained, for he is as broad as broad can be."

"It is Sir Robert Regnuel," said Calverly, whose long spell of service in Brittany had made him familiar with the people. "It is said that he can lift a horse upon his back. Be aware a full stroke of that steel mace, for the armor is not made that can abide it. But here is the good Beaumanoir, and surely it is time that we come to grips."

The Breton leader had marshaled his men in a line opposite to the English, and now he strode forward and shook Bambro by the hand. "By Saint Cadoc! this is a very joyous meeting, Richard," said he, "and we have certainly hit upon a very excellent way of keeping a truce."

"You say truth," said Knolles, bracing his girdle. "For my own part we have no joy in such encounters where there is warfare to be carried out, for it standeth not aright that a man should think of his own pleasure and advancement rather than of the King's cause and the weal of the army. But in times of truce I can think of no better way in which a day may be profitably spent. Why so silent, Nigel?"

"Indeed, fair sir, I was looking toward Josselin, which lies as I understand beyond those woods. I see no sign of this debonair gentleman and of his following. It would be indeed be grievous pity if any cause came to hold them back."

Hugh Calverly laughed at the words. "You need have no fear, young str," said he. "Such a spirit lies in Robert de Beaumanoir that if he must come alone he would ride against us none as much as is possible of each other."

"Richard, your words are fair and good. It shall be as you say. For the next, each shall fight as pleases him best from the time that the herald calls the word. If any man from without shall break in upon us he shall be hanged on yonder oak."

With a salute he drew down his visor and returned to his own men, who were kneeling in a twinkling, many-colored groups, whilst the old bishop gave them his blessing.

The heralds rode round with a warning to the spectators. Then they halted at the side of the two bands of men who now stood in a long line facing each other with fifty yards of grass between. The visors had been closed, and every man was now cased in metal

over the corner of a green and level meadow. The tree was black with the peasants who had climbed into it, and all round it was a huge throng, chattering and calling like a rookery at sunset. A storm of hooting broke out from them at the approach of the English, for Bambro was hated in the country where he raised money for the Montfort cause by putting every parish to ransom and maltreating those who refused to pay. There was

a language which all men could read. In front was the banner of Beaumanoir blue with silver frets. His motto, "Jayne qui m'aime," was carried on a second flag by a little page. "Whose is the shield behind him—silver with scarlet drops?" asked Knolles.

"It is his Squire, William of Montaubon," Calverly answered. "And there are the golden lion of Rochefort, and the silver cross of Du Bois the Strong. I would not wish to meet a better company than are before us this day. See, there are the blue rings of young Tintinias, who slew my Squire Hubert last Lammas tide. With the aid of Saint George I will avenge him ere nightfall."

"By the three kings of Almain," growled Croquart, "we will need to fight hard this day, for never have I seen so many good soldiers gathered together. Yonder is Yves Cheruel, whom they call the man of iron, Carlo de Bodegat also with whom I have had more than one bickering—that is he with the three ermoline circles on the scarlet shield. There too is left-hand Karanals; bear in mind that his stroke comes on the side where there is no shield."

"Who is the small stout man—"asked Nigel—"he with the black and silver shield?" By Saint Paul! he seems a very worthy person and one from whom much might be gained, for he is as broad as broad can be."

"It

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### SMELTER MEN STRIKE

All Furnace Employees Go Out at The Big Tacoma Plant

Tacoma, March 14.—Six hundred furnace men employed at the Tacoma smelter struck today because a demand for higher wages was not granted them by the management. The strikers include all the mechanics employed on the furnaces at the works, and only a hundred laborers will report for work tomorrow.

The trouble began yesterday when a delegation of men employed in the copper and lead furnaces asked W. R. Rust, the manager for an increase in pay of 50 cents a day. They alleged that the present cost of living in Tacoma made it impossible for them to exist on the wages they drew. In support of their request they said that the management last year had promised a raise, to take effect about this time. The demand was refused.

After a consultation today a committee called on Manager Rust, repeating the demand for higher pay, and threatening to call a strike of all the men employed at the plant if it was not granted before 7 o'clock tonight. Being refused at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the men began to make good their threat and one by one left their furnaces and went home. Mr. Rust then ordered the closing of all the furnaces at the plant.

When seen at his residence this evening, Mr. Rust said:

"It was impossible for us to grant the men the increase of wages asked, and as a result the plant will be closed indefinitely till they wish to return to work. We won't make any attempt at the present to secure labor and run our plant with a green force of men. Protection would be hard to get and I don't want any riots. Tomorrow will be the first day since the furnaces were lighted that the fires will be allowed to burn out."

"While the strike is on, a force of men will be employed in cleaning the furnaces and in overhauling the plant. The work will take about a month to complete. While the plant is shut down shipments from our regular consignors in Korea, the west coast of Alaska and other points will be diverted to other smelters, as we have no place to store a large quantity of ore. I am not prepared to say as yet what smelters we will ask to help up. I rather welcome the strike, as it gives me a chance to have many changes and repairs made without laying off a large force of men."

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Since the steamer Umatilla arrived here last week, just reported having sighted the upturned wreck of the genuine schooner Bessie K., of San Francisco, near Cape Mendocino, the derelict has been drifting northward in the path of shipping and was a menace to navigation. According to a telegram from Astoria, Oregon, the vessel has now been removed. The vessel was picked up by the tug Katie Cook and taken to Rogue River. No examination has been made but it is thought the hull of the Bessie K. has been largely torn or cut open at eight meters. Since being sighted two weeks ago every effort has been made to tow the derelict into port, but until Wednesday attempts were futile.

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Many people remark "they like a good dinner, but a good dinner does not like them"; and they sit at the dinner table and watch, with envy, their fellow-diners drinking and partaking of the good cheer they cannot enjoy. If those who dread the next morning headache, or an attack of gout or rheumatism, would follow the simple custom of occasionally sipping, during dinner a glass of "White Rock," they would find they could enjoy the pleasures of dining without any fear of after effects the next morning. "White Rock," the champagne of table waters, sparkles with its own natural gas, corrects acidity and aids digestion. Hence its value and world-wide popularity as The Natural Table Water.

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NEW FRENCH RIBBONS, 9 inches wide, in variegated colored stripes, at, per yard, special ..... \$1.00

### Delightful New Belts

Ladies desiring a smart finished appearance should inspect the very latest styles from London and New York. We have a charming assortment specially priced for quick sales.

THE NEW "PETER PAN" BELTS in seal, walrus and patent leathers, all colors; at, each, special ..... \$1.50 and 75c

"ELSIE JANIS" LEATHER BELTS, in grey or white; at, each, special ..... 85c and 65c

WHITE AND GREY CRUSH LEATHER BELTS, jeweled buckles; at, each, special ..... \$1.00 and 90c

NARROW STITCHED KID BELTS, in white only; at, each, special ..... \$1.00 and 50c

Choice New Ribbons

DRESDEN RIBBONS, 10 INCHES WIDE; exquisite floral designs, art shades, at, per yard ..... \$2.00

DRESDEN RIBBONS IN VARIOUS WIDTHS; prices range from \$2.50 down to ..... 40c

NEW FRENCH RIBBONS, 9 inches wide, in variegated colored stripes, at, per yard, special ..... \$1.00

Delightful New Belts

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BLACK COTTON FINE RIBBED HOSE, IN ALL SIZES; REGULAR PRICE, 25c. TODAY'S SPECIAL, PER PAIR ..... 15c

### Additional Lines in New Footwear

WOMEN'S DONGOLA OXFORDS; patent tip, light sole, medium heel, at, per pair ..... \$1.75

WOMEN'S DONGOLA OXFORDS; patent tip, Blucher cut, heavy sole, at, per pair ..... \$1.75

BOYS' DONGOLA BALS.; good weight sole; at, per pair ..... \$2.00

BOYS' VELOUR CALF BALS.; Blucher cut, welted sole; at, per pair, \$3.00

Special Offer in Ladies and Children's Hose

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BLACK COTTON FINE RIBBED HOSE, IN ALL SIZES; REGULAR PRICE, 25c. TODAY'S SPECIAL, PER PAIR ..... 15c

Important Linoleum Sale, high grade qualities, new and choice designs offered at less than 25 per cent. off regular prices.

Candies for the Sweet at Special Prices Today

Our Candy Department is always replete with the newest, choicest and best sweets at the lowest store prices.

VELMA, THE NEW CHOCOLATE. Once tasted, always a craving to taste, because it is a pleasing sweetmeat, wholesome, and nutritious.

Today a Special Opportunity for the Sweet

We will offer two 20c cakes of this famous chocolate for 35c. Today only, Suchard's Milk Chocolate, 10c cakes three for 25c.

DAVID SPENCER

LIMITED

VICTORIA, B. C.

Choice Travellers' Samples

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas on special sale Today, 25 per cent off regular values.

Special display on the right-hand side immediately upon entering the main entrance.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS; excellent quality coverings, handles in horn, fancy woods, etc., with silver and gold plate mounts; a splendid assortment.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS; high grade coverings, fancy handles in ebony designs; goldplate, gun-metal and silver mounts.

## ON MONDAY NEXT

### Important Linoleum Sale,

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Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use Telephone to Ladner.

Use telephone to Ladner.

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Use telephone to New Westminster.